OL. 78 NO. 2

textile bulletin

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We cannot emphasize too strongly that NON-FLUID OIL is a specialty lubricant sold only on "performance standards." NON-FLUID OIL is produced in grades exactly suited for each of your various textile machines *in their present* condition.

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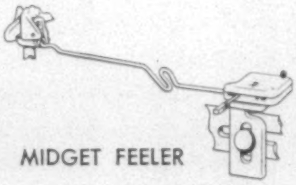
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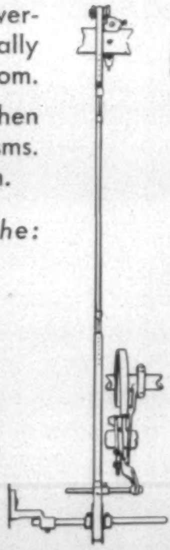
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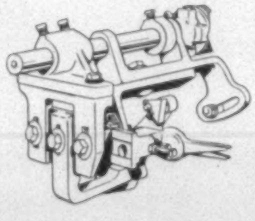
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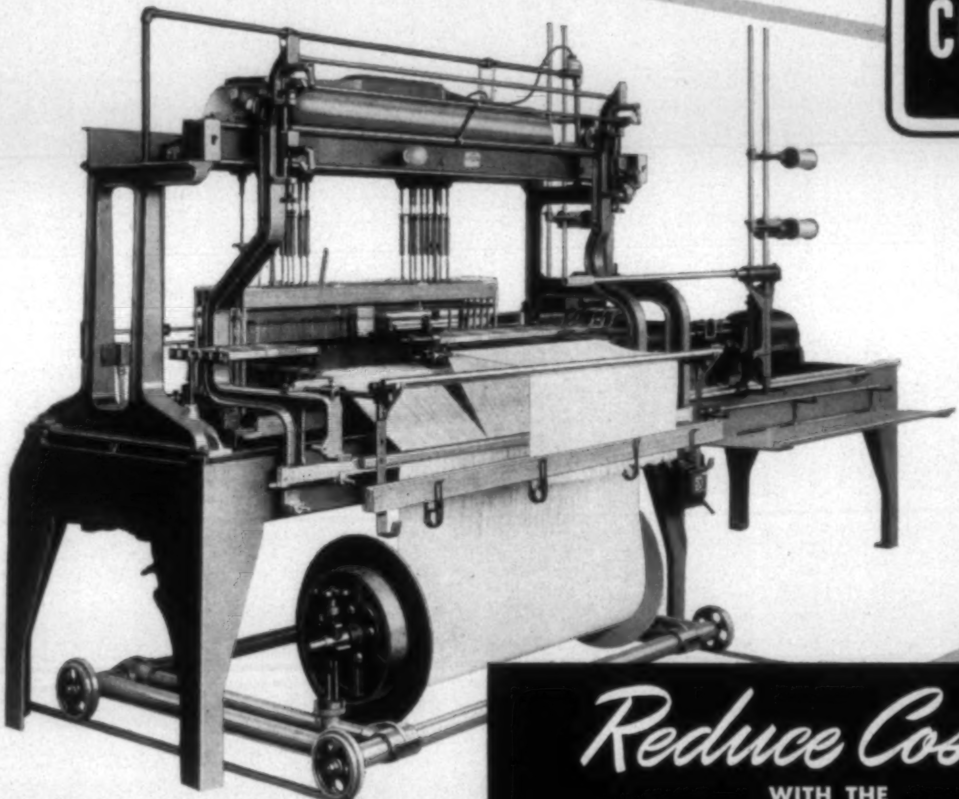

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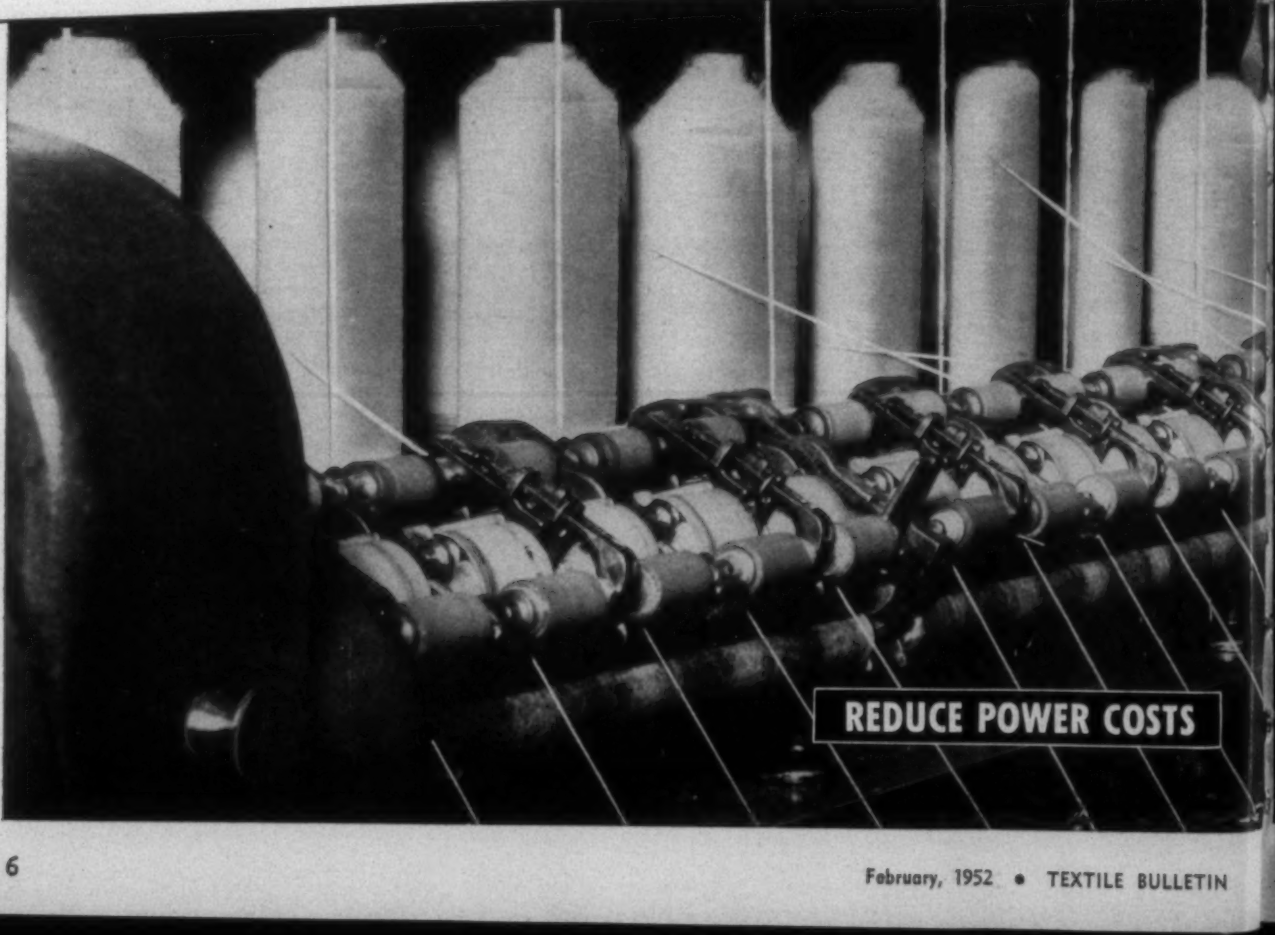
Tests Show How to
CUT BOLSTER WEAR
—Save Replacements



2/3rds

Two-year field tests show that Sinclair Compounded Lily White Oils, AX, BX, CX, cut bolster wear up to two-thirds!

This oil can thus save a lot of bolster replacements—especially important in these days of shortages. Less wear also means less spindle wobble, thus reducing power demand and thread breakage and permitting use of a larger package.

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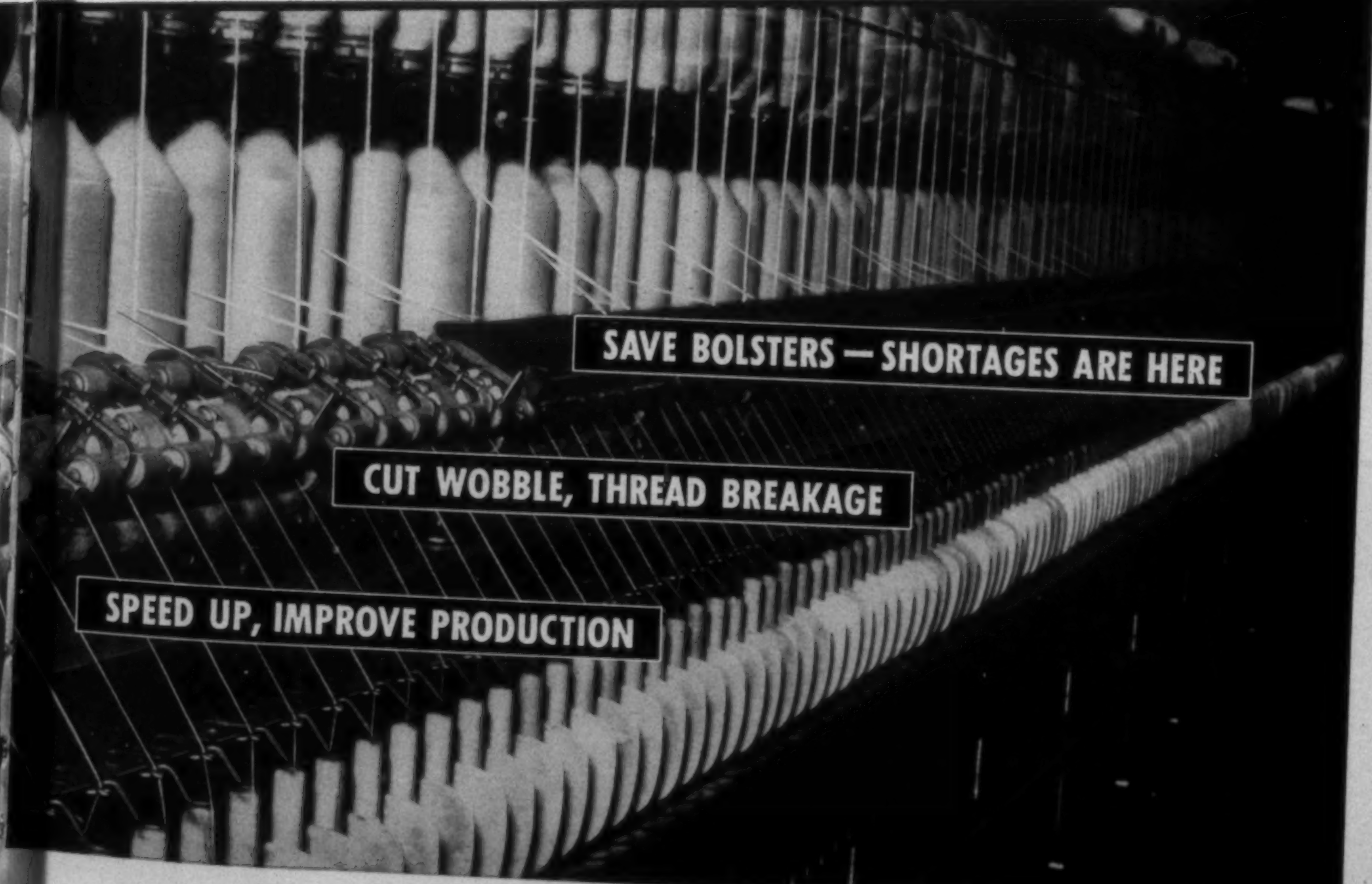
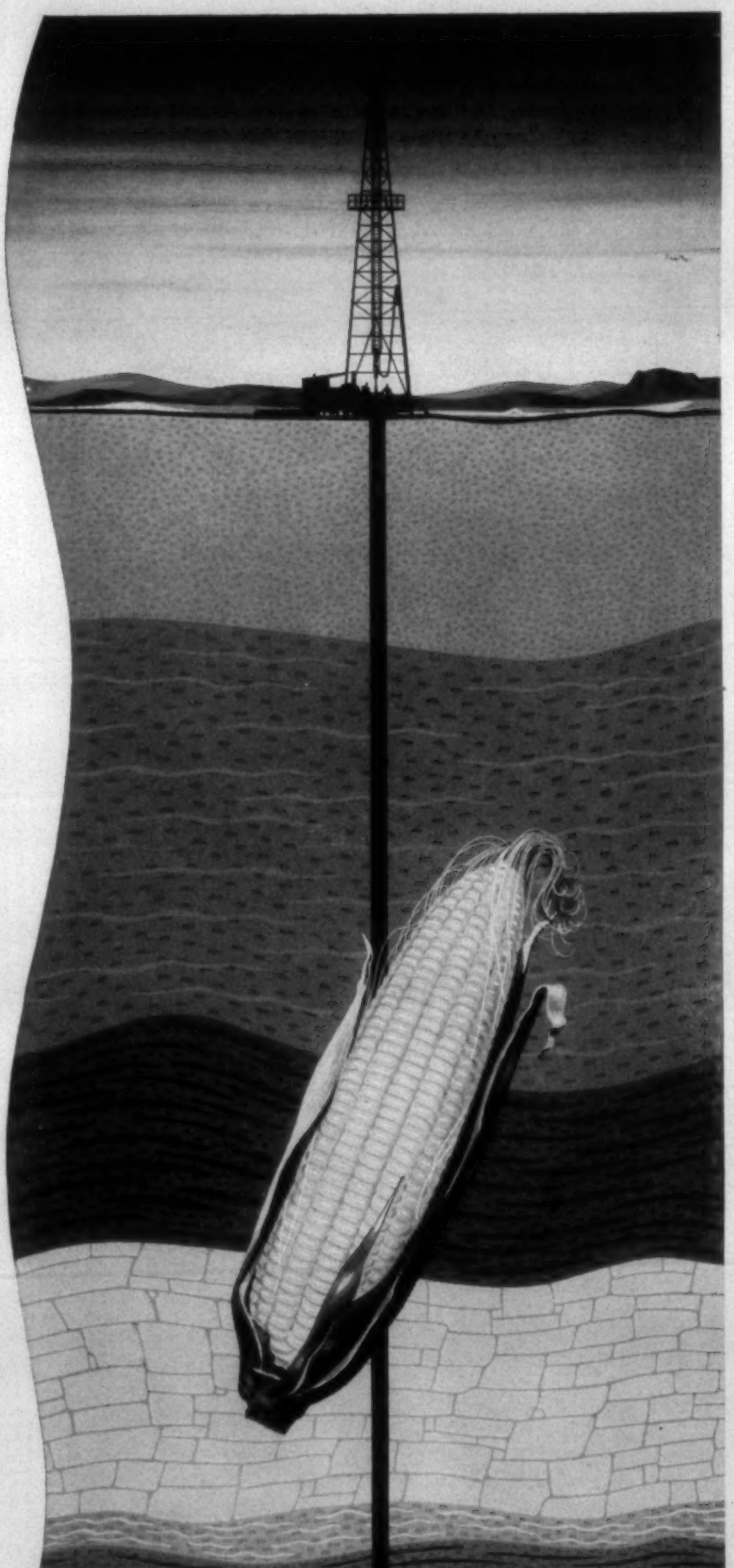
For lubrication counsel see your nearest Sinclair Representative or write direct to Sinclair Refining Company, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.


SAVE BOLSTERS — SHORTAGES ARE HERE
CUT WOBBLE, THREAD BREAKAGE
SPEED UP, IMPROVE PRODUCTION

What's corn doing "deep in the heart of Texas"?



Research discovered that drilling for oil could be expedited by the use of a binding agent made of a product of corn. This firmed up the side walls . . . also aided in the early flow of sludge. "Black gold" speeded by yellow corn! This is but one of the numerous examples of how continuous basic research in corn helps American industry . . . helps you.

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stands back of the Labels
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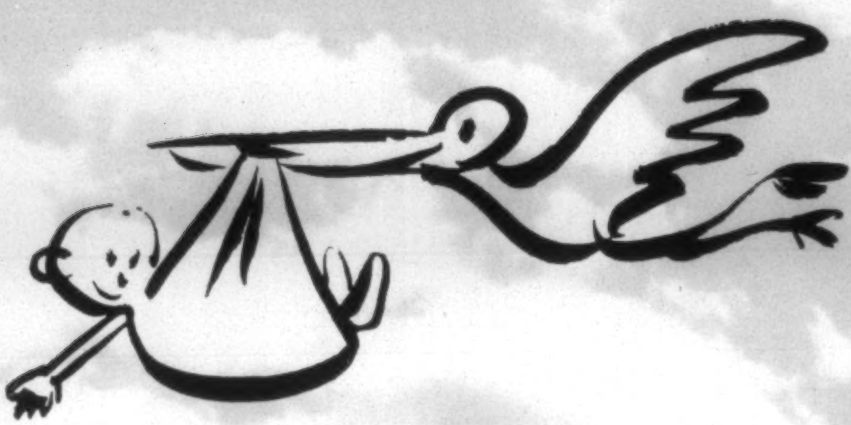

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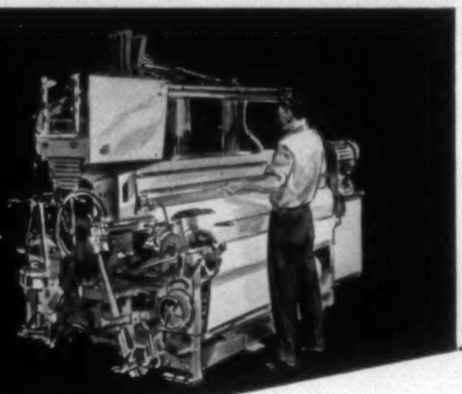

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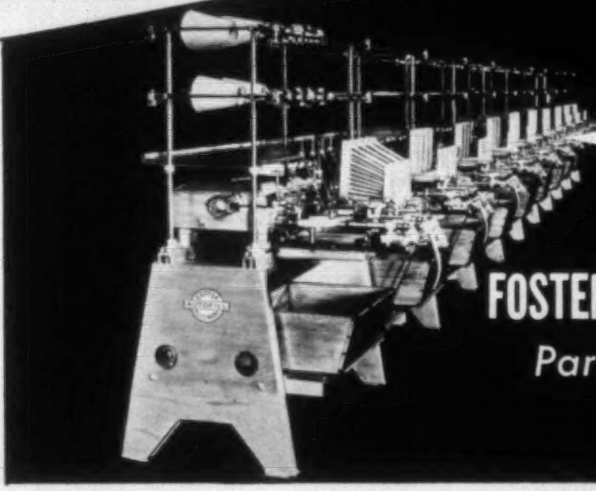
30 DENIER NYLON



Autofill winding filament rayon from magazine cone supply

A bad beginning never makes for a good ending. If your filling bobbins are full of hollows and ridges and if your yarn has been frayed by builder wheels on the winder, you simply can't produce a first class fabric and your weaving costs are multiplied.

You can greatly improve the quality of your fabrics and reduce your cost of weaving by using Foster-Muschamp Autofill Winders (fully automatic). This is because the Autofill does NOT use a builder wheel. It determines the lay of the yarn on the bobbin by means of gears rather than friction wheels and produces a precision wound product which is entirely free of hollows, ridges and filaments broken due to builder wheel friction.

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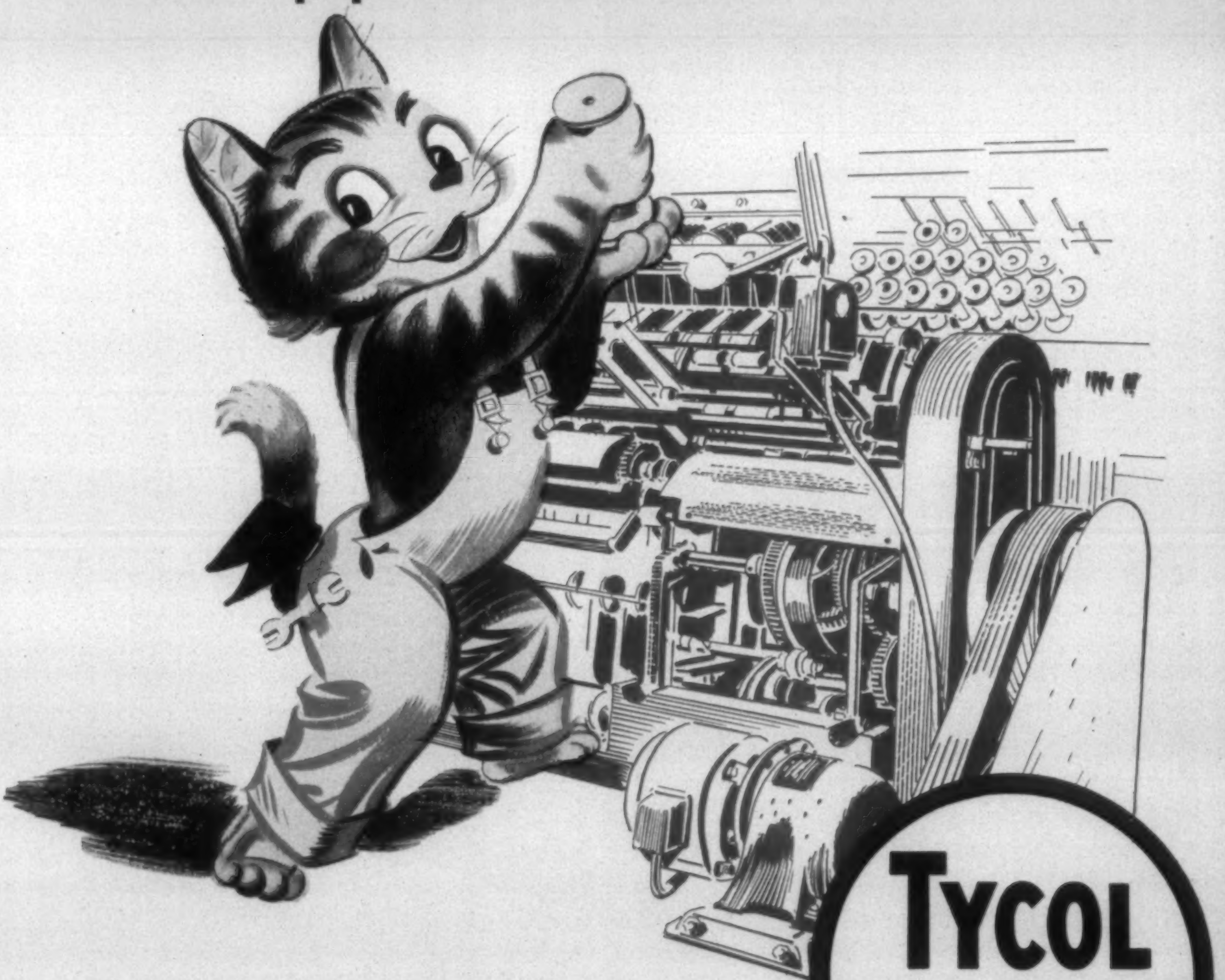
"Tycol Alweave cuts power consumption...
lessens tube loss...
lowers equipment down time"



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Check! Tycol Alweave Textile Oils reduce thread breakage —hold spindle drag and bolster losses to a minimum. Their high stability and easy scourability let mills operate at top production speeds, with far fewer stoppages.

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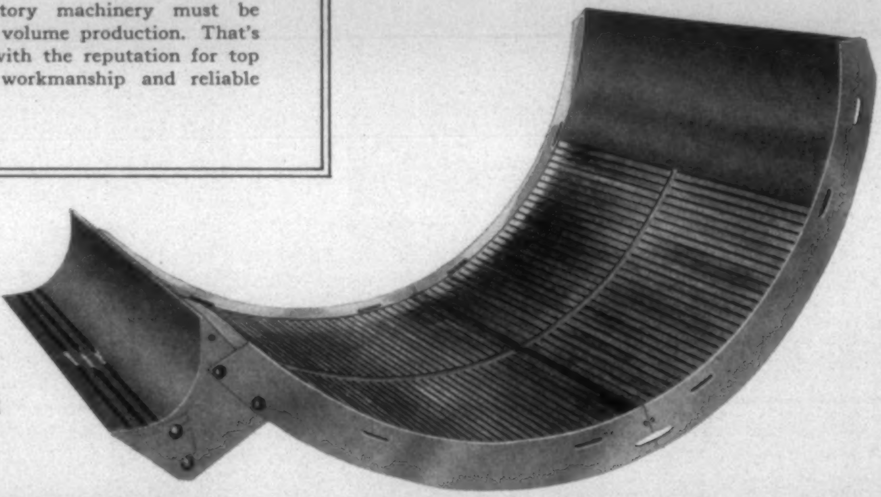
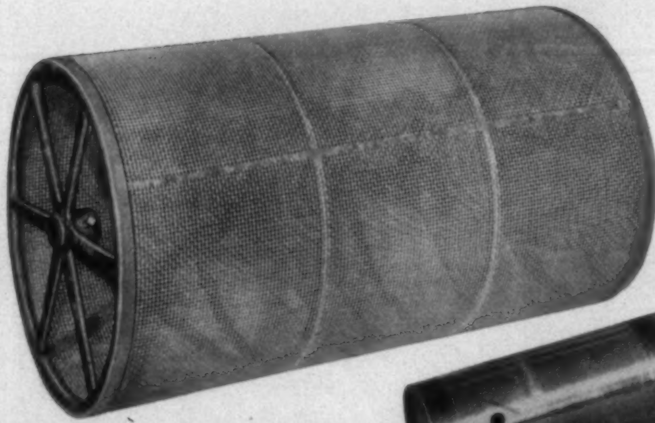
MORE PRODUCTION AT LOWER COSTS *with* GASTONIA *TEXTILE*

SHEET METAL PARTS

The quality and the profit of your end product starts at the beginning—where preparatory machinery must be geared for efficient, economical volume production. That's our job—a job for specialists with the reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service.

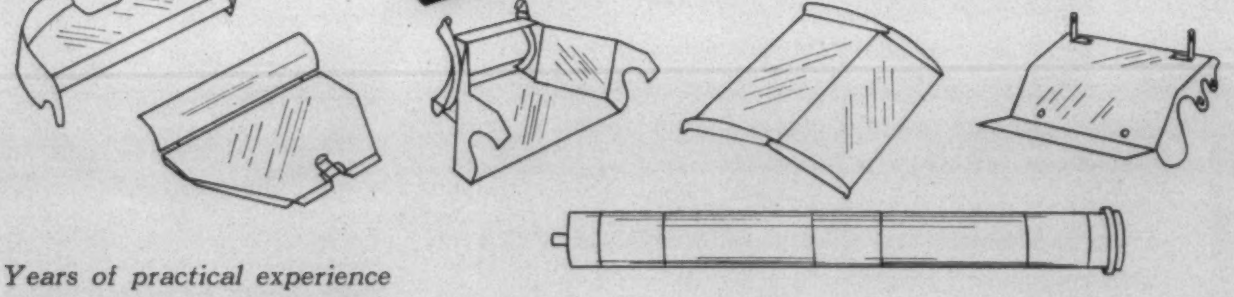


Standard type rib or perforated Card Screens are precision built on special jigs. Every screen is inspected and double checked for accuracy and tolerance.



Picker, Condenser and Waste Machine Screens of maximum strength and durability are constructed of the best materials available.

New and rebuilt Cylinders are dynamically balanced to reduce vibration to an absolute minimum.



Years of practical experience —the finest of raw materials —and precision machinery in the hands of skilled workmen go into every product.

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, Inc.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA
A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

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● Several years ago this mill ran a test on a frame of 312 Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles, and today has more than 124,000 in operation . . . some on new frames, some as replacements.

Marquette Cotton Spinning Spindles operate at high uniform speeds and produce yarn of top quality. They reduce costs through savings in power, tape, lubricant and maintenance.

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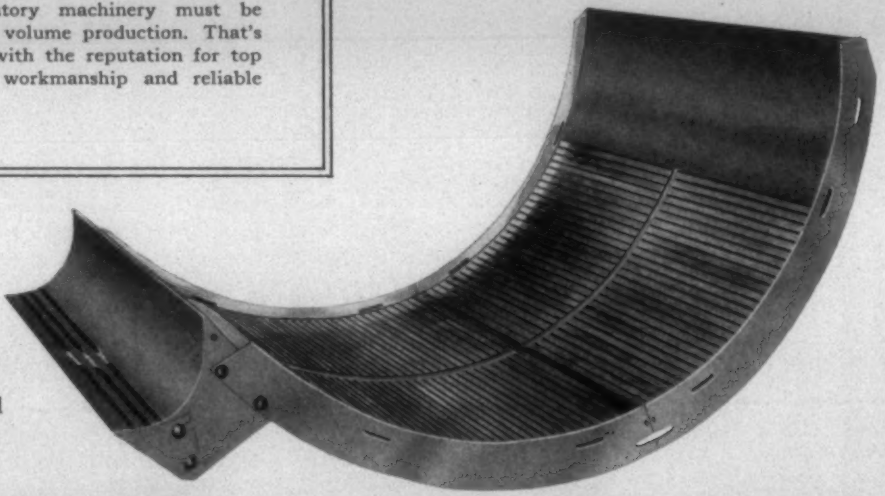
The quality and the profit of your end product starts at the beginning—where preparatory machinery must be geared for efficient, economical volume production. That's our job—a job for specialists with the reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service.



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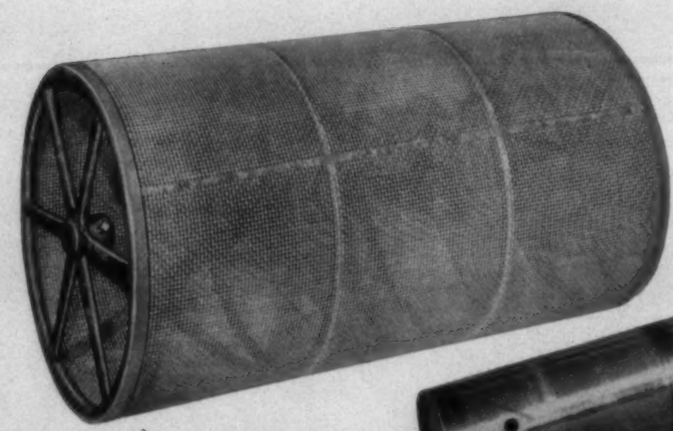

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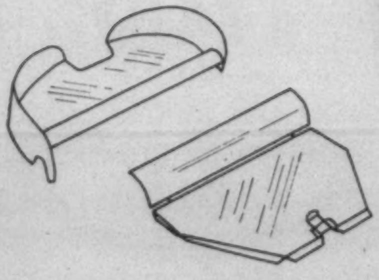

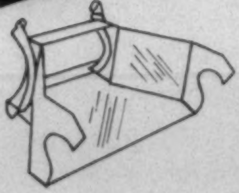

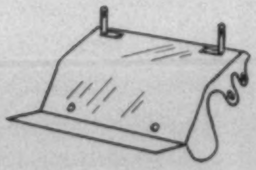

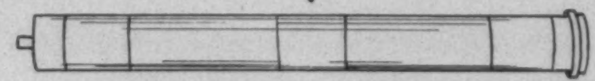

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FOR COTTON, RAYON, NYLON, WOOL, WORSTED

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FROM OLD SPINNING AND TWISTING FRAMES

SCORES of mills have found that they can salvage millions of dollars in capital investment—and at the same time make their yarn output competitive in *quality*, *quantity*, and *cost*—by modernizing their band-driven or old-style tape-driven spinning and twisting frames with "Meadows Modernizers."

A typical Meadows "Conversion" consists in the installation of individual drive pulleys, ball bearing tape tension pulleys, aluminum alloy separators, silent chain drive, and high-strength polished and ground steel shafting, mounted on heavy-duty, self aligning ball-bearings.

The result is lower power consumption, even tension at all times, a more uniform speed and twist, fewer ends down, and increased yarn production . . . at far less than the capital investment cost of new frames. Can be easily and quickly installed. Write or call us for estimate and particulars.

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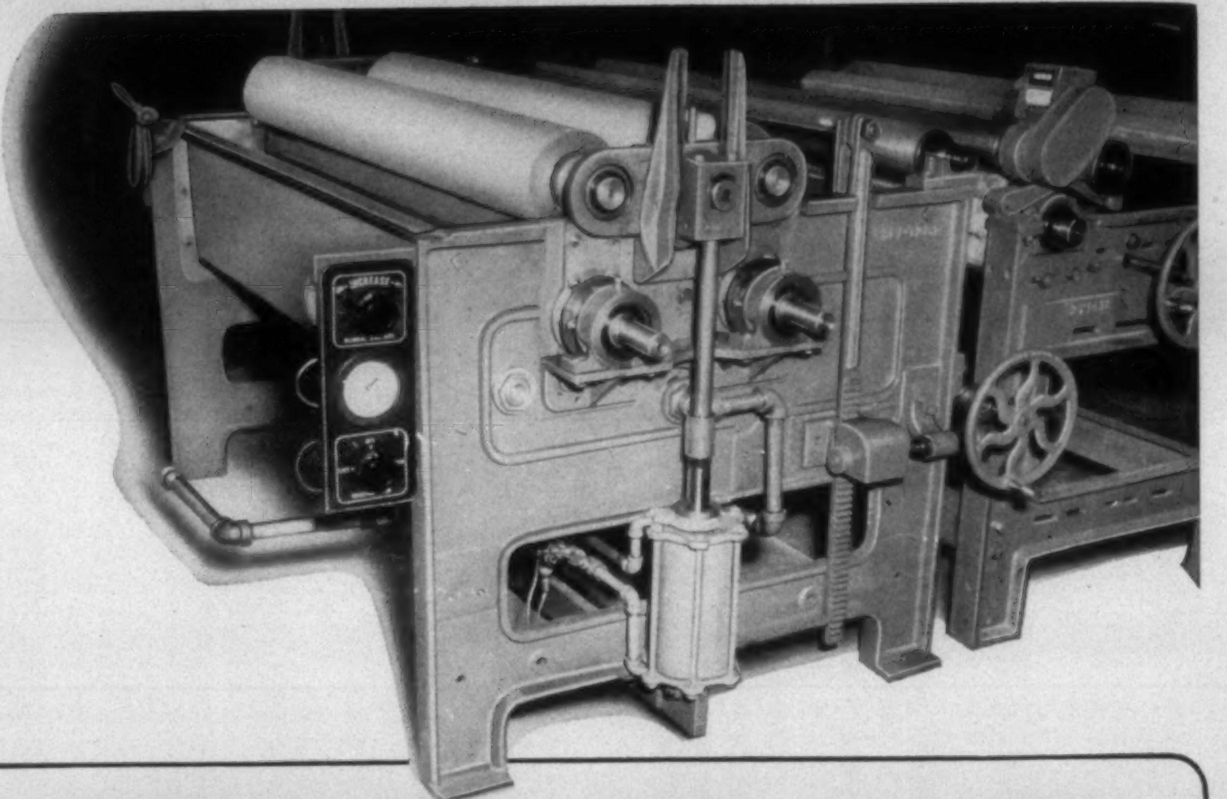

PNEUMATIC LOAD and LIFT

puts the RIGHT pressure on Squeeze Rolls

Size penetration is accurate and easily adjusted with the WPF & M Pneumatic Load and Lift device.

The pressure control gauge and knob on the control panel can be set to any predetermined load without guess work. Change over from light to heavy sets is accomplished in seconds, without switching squeeze rolls, by increasing or decreasing pressure as required.

The WPF & M Pneumatic Lift and Load device can be installed on your present equipment without costly alterations.

Ball bearing journals are provided for squeeze roll journals for smooth, long-lasting operation.

You can reduce change-over time on your slashing equipment, eliminate the back-breaking drudgery of lifting squeeze rolls and obtain accurate size penetration time after time with the Pneumatic Load and Lift equipment.

We'll be glad to make a survey of your requirements if you desire.

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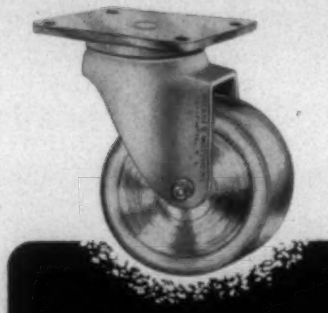

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Spin a WIL-MAT caster and any other with the same force. The WIL-MAT will be spinning long after the other has stopped. Proof-positive that WIL-MATS take less effort to push—go easier on flooring.

Examine the caster. Note the heavier, longer lasting tread; the curved chip proof bevel which will never wear to a sharp edge; the extra heavy ball bearings which last longer, roll easier and take up shock and thrust; and WIL-MAT's all around strong construction. These features are responsible for WIL-MAT's exceptionally long service.

. . . and here is a bonus. The WIL-MAT unique close-fitting thread guard keeps out lint and dirt. They don't clog up.

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WIL-MAT CASTERS

Ball Bearing
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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Hysteria, Desperation

THE wailing of New England textile management and union leaders over the competition of the comparatively youthful and certainly more vigorous Southern industry is becoming a little irksome.

Both groups have become a little hysterical and they still cling to the old misconceptions as to the cause of their current dilemma.

In one instance, a C.I.O. union is seeking an injunction to keep a textile plant from being moved to North Carolina, where the owner thinks he can operate more profitably. He probably can, but it may not be for the reasons either he or the unioneers think.

In another instance, the president of the Rhode Island Textile Association proposed an increase in work loads and a freeze in wages, with union consent, as a means of making the industry more healthy and profitable. Naturally, the unions objected. One union executive accused the mill man of warping the wage differential between North and South "way out of proportion." Both sides have been doing that a long time.

The sooner both sides of the industry in New England wake up to the true facts, the better it will be for them.

One of the basic reasons for the greater efficiency (and better competitive position) of Southern mills is the productivity of the individual workers. And it's more than a matter of work loads. To achieve their purposes, the unions have sought to get more pay and benefits for less work, making jobs for workers, stronger unions and more security for union executives. It's a normal and understandable motive.

But an industry, especially one like textiles, can be squeezed too tightly and something has to give.

But there is more to it than that. Southern mills for the most part are more modern, being newer and equipped with machinery of later models. They are more efficient.

But there is a lesson here for Southern textiles, a lesson pointed up by a newspaper article written by veteran engineer J. A. McPherson of Greenville. Mr. McPherson points to the difficulties mills face in replacing worn-out or outmoded machinery, or in building new and modern plants. Debilitating tax policies are making the accumulation of capital for replacement purposes harder and harder. What has happened in New England can happen to the Southern industry.

But the Northern industry, having done all it can to retard development in the South, cannot benefit at the expense of the South.

Just recently, events have occurred to indicate that the New England situation moved from hysteria to desperation.

The governors of two states, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, have asked their respective legislatures to provide state funds to underwrite the cost of constructing and leasing, on highly attractive terms, plants to house new industries and expansions of old ones.

Governor Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island issued a "declaration of war." He said:

> This proposal means war. It is the first shot in an economic counter-attack against the raids being made on our industries by certain states. These states have been luring manufacturing plants which in the long run will flourish best in the skilled industrial climate of New England in general and Rhode Island most particularly.
>
> Rhode Island is not content to lose any part of its great industrial heritage to states distinguished more for agriculture than for manufacturing.
>
> We do not like the conditions of competition under which we are forced to fight, the governor said, but fight we will and win we will.

On the heels of the frantic proposals of the two New England governors, a Connecticut union leader, State Director Ferdinand Sylvia of the C.I.O.'s T.W.U.A., said Northern industry would have to meet the hot competition of the South for the textile industry with cold cash—from the public treasury.

The most remarkable thing is that, during the excitement of the situation during the last few days or weeks, the union leaders have stopped talking about the "wage differential" between the South and the North, one of the principal points the unions have used to try to persuade Southern workers to join up.

Sylvia says the competitive advantage of the South is due to state and municipal financing of plants, which are leased, virtually tax-free, to new industries. ". . . that is the big difference; not because labor is cheaper," he said.

The New Englanders have gone from one fiction to another in trying to explain the reason some of its industry has moved South. At first they said it was cheap labor; now it's benevolent, almost socialistic government—and that in the South, the region of hidebound reactionism!

New England is going to have to look farther than this and do more than is proposed to overcome Southern competition. In the first place, the $1 million "revolving fund" the governor of Rhode Island proposes won't go far. It wouldn't pay for one of Greenville's smaller new textile plants.

Furthermore, the factors cited by the Northerners to explain the South's success either do not exist at all, or have played only a minor part. The industries coming to the South have not asked for subsidies, or to be excused from taxes.

There have been a few instances in South Carolina where new plants were exempted from all local property taxes, except school taxes, for five years, but this has been more of a friendly gesture than a subsidy, since property taxes are negligible when compared with federal income taxes.

Finally, Director H. M. Conway, Jr., of the Southern Association of Science and Industry, points out that only ten per cent of the South's plants moved from elsewhere and that low-rent leases of the sort mentioned are responsible for less than one per cent of the growth.

The competitive advantage of Southern industry, we say once more, is due to the favorable physical factors, to a high rate of production by skilled labor and modern machinery, to the ability of Southern workers to acquire and practice new skills and to the fact that the South is a rapidly growing market for the products of industry.

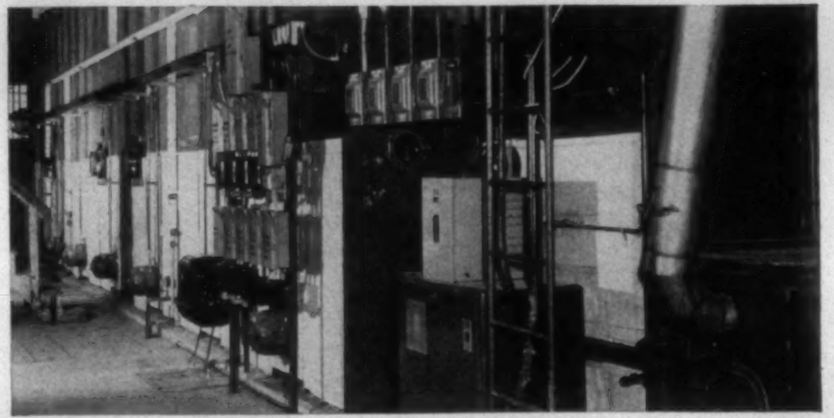
And as *Time Magazine* said a few weeks ago, the growth of the Southern economy is continuing and it will last.
—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

North Advertises South

FRANCIS W. WHITE, president of the American Woolen Co. of Lawrence, Mass., made a speech recently which can be looked on as an

Something Really New in

PRINT GOODS AGING



is yours with a

PROCTOR LOOP AGER

You just can't keep the lid on something good. Not a word has been said in print about the new Proctor Loop Ager that went into operation some months ago—and yet textile finishers are already beginning to inquire about it. It's little wonder—for here is something that is really new in print goods aging. Designed for aging vat colors on print goods, this new ager is a compact, loop type machine, incorporating all features essential to good aging—including the maintenance of a virtually air-free atmosphere. Useful in handling a wide range of goods from very light fabrics to heavy drapery materials, it provides production of approximately four times that of previous machines per man hour. Floor space per yard of cloth processed is one-half that previously required. The danger of water spots, mark-off, and broken selvages common to other types of agers, has been eliminated. During the critical part of the aging cycle the printed face of the cloth is not in contact with rolls or other supports and is uniformly exposed to the steam atmosphere. For more complete information write today.

Much Proctor drying equipment and textile machinery is covered in full or in part by patents or patents pending.

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Have you patented equipment which you have developed for your own line of business that you would care to have developed, manufactured, or sold?

If such equipment comes within the line of our manufacturing and selling experience, we would be pleased to have you contact us. We will discuss the matter with you without obligation. If there seems to be a mutual advantage we may be able to realize good returns on new developments.

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PROBLEM:

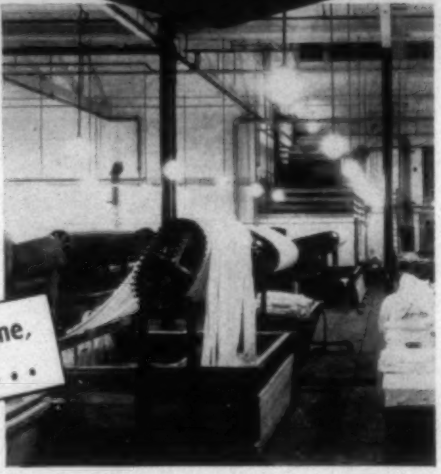
A well-known bleachery and dye house wanted to protect masonry, structural steel and equipment from corrosion caused by continuous moisture, chlorine, acetic acid, peroxides and other paint-destroying chemical agents.

SOLUTION:

Standardization upon Prufcoat Protective Coatings (in desired color scheme, including white on ceiling and wall areas) has put a stop to costly corrosion and radically reduced painting maintenance expenditures.

Where Acids or Alkalies Destroy Prufcoat PROTECTS

Continuous Moisture, Chlorine, Acetic Acid and Peroxides . . .



"Prufcoat has been the standard in our plant for all corrosion areas for some six years now," the superintendent of this plant recently reported . . . "Although we have continuously checked Prufcoat with other materials offered to us, we have not found anything to compare favorably with it."

Yes, in plant after plant, wherever conditions are really tough, Prufcoat is stopping profit-eating corrosion and cutting painting maintenance costs . . . *on concrete walls, ceilings, structural steel, pipes, tanks, ducts, machinery and equipment.*

Coat for Coat, Prufcoat Gives More Protection at Lower Cost Than Any Other Air-drying Paint

Get complete facts on performance-proved Prufcoat before scheduling your next paint job. Or better still, let a Prufcoat corrosion engineer make a preventive maintenance survey of *your* plant. *Write today, describing YOUR corrosion problems.*

Send for new Prufcoat Catalog describing all Prufcoat products

NEW! Prufcoat Heavy-Duty Primer P-50

Provides Positive Adhesion and Eliminates Underfilm Corrosion

Here at last is a fool-proof primer — *requires only normal surface preparation and dries overnight* — for the practical conditions encountered in process plants. Its highly inhibitive and positive adhesion characteristics provide the answer to controlling under-film corrosion and bonding top coats — *either plastic base or conventional paint* — securely to both ferrous and non-ferrous surfaces. Ask for Prufcoat Technical Bulletin 015.

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Preventive Maintenance PAYS

advertisement for the South. He stated that the New England textile industry was not meeting the competition it was getting from the South and concluded that if it could not meet it otherwise it would have to move South.

He assured his hearers that "our purchase of a mill at Raleigh, N. C., and our search for other mill sites in the South" is not "a bluff to frighten both our workers and the people of this (the New England) area."

Southern workers, he said, were producing fabrics that could be sold "from 30 to 50 cents cheaper than we can sell them." The work that should be going into our own plants is going to Southern workers for that important reason."

The Southern advantage, as Mr. White recognized, consists in several factors. Southern wages and fringe benefits are lower than those in New England, but Southern workers appear to be harder and more consistent workers, thus giving them a larger output and "lower unit cost resulting in the greater productivity of men and machines."

He noted other differences favoring the South, such as power and fuel, workman's compensation and unemployment insurance. Taxes also are lower in the South. Mr. White stated that whereas his company paid $2,262,862 taxes to the State of Massachusetts and localities in 1951, the total tax bill for the same operations in one Southern state would have been only $861,476. Still another factor was the friendliness of the South to new industry.

It was not Mr. White's intention to advertise the South. The purpose of his speech was to get concessions in New England which would enable his company to compete with the South and still stay in Massachusetts. Nevertheless it was an advertisement for the South, and a cogent one at that.—*Greensboro* (N. C.) *Daily News.*

Southern Competition

FROM New England once more comes more evidence of the pressure of Southern competition in the textile industry. The American Woolen Co. of Lawrence, Mass., has notified the Chamber of Commerce there that it is seriously considering moving all operations of its 21 mills out of New

add up the yearly cost and you'll agree . . .

Yarn Carriers, too, are Capital Equipment

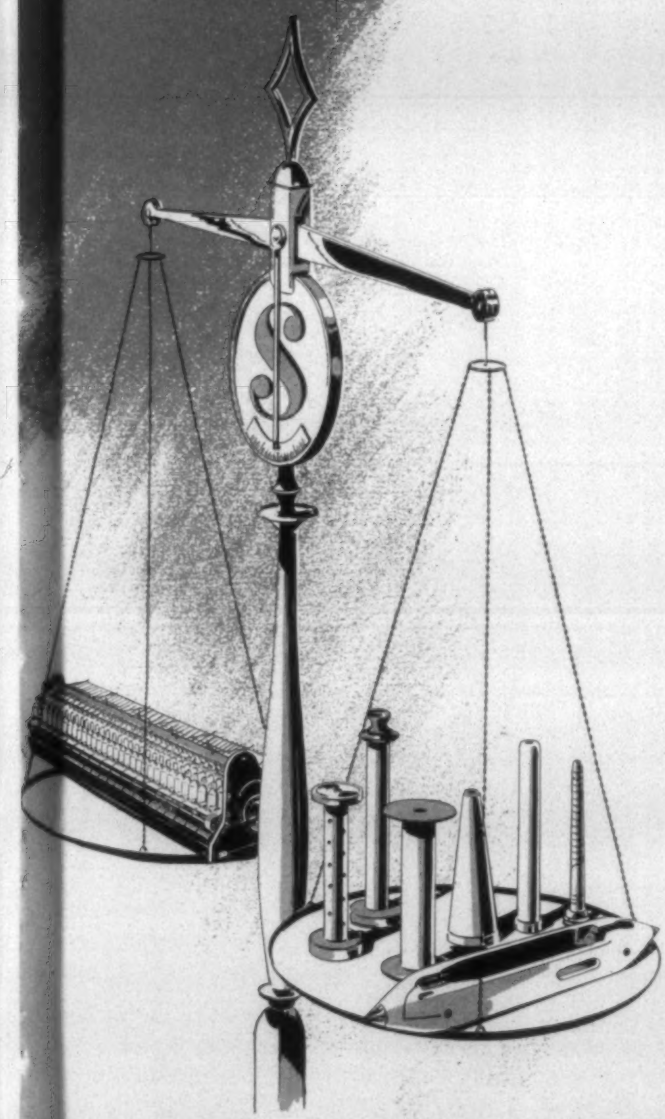


Figure it out for yourself. Add up your yearly costs for bobbins, shuttles, and other yarn carriers. Comes to an impressive total, doesn't it? More than you might pay for several units of processing machinery.

The machinery purchase is recognized to be an investment in capital equipment. Alert management selects the product of a reputable manufacturer, with a record for *delivering* the promised efficiency and economy in mill operation.

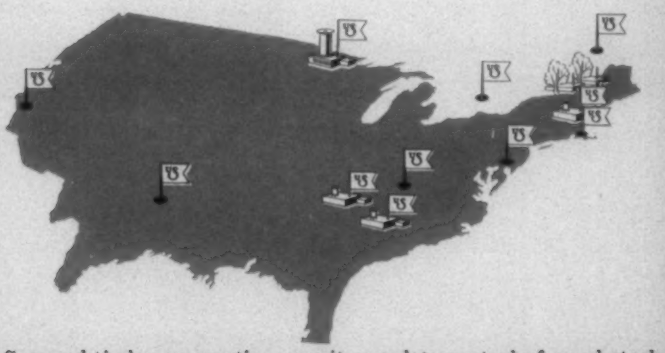
Too often, because the *individual* cost is small, each purchase of yarn carriers is regarded as a "petty cash" transaction. But when their *collective* cost is considered — as much as $80,000 annually in some mills — you'll agree that yarn carriers, too, are capital equipment.

That's why it's good business to buy bobbins and shuttles with the same sharp eye to reliable source and performance records that you use in buying machines.

And that's where U S specialists can help you. Whether you are equipping a new mill or replacing worn out carriers, talk to a U S sales representative first. You'll find it pays . . . in better yarn and fabric quality, and in lower operating costs.

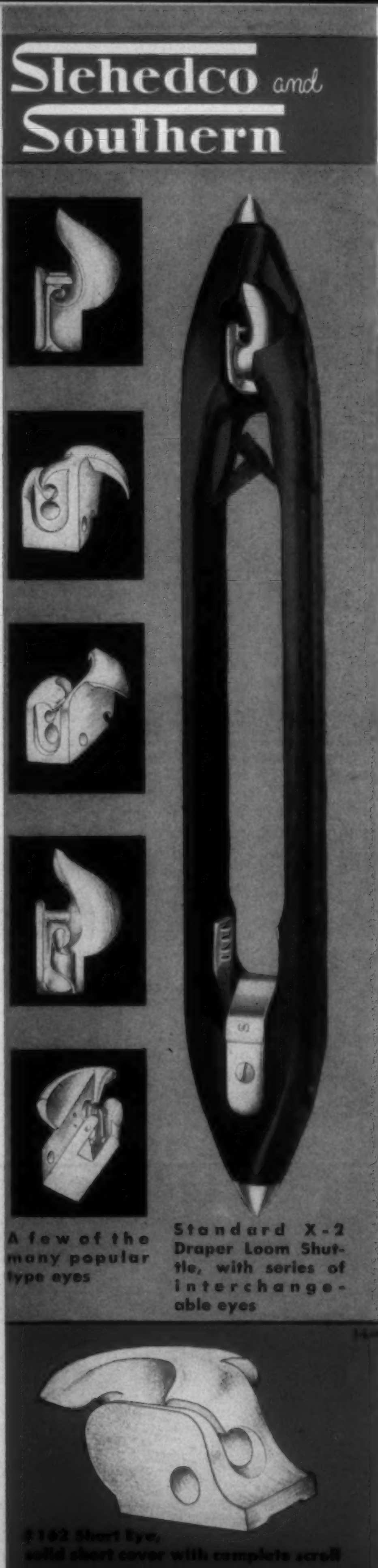
U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

LAWRENCE, MASS. PROVIDENCE, R. I. PHILADELPHIA, PA. JOHNSON CITY, TENN.
GREENVILLE, S. C. CHARLOTTE, N. C. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
LOS ANGELES: E. G. Paules, 1762 W. Vernon Ave.
DALLAS: O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co.
CANADA: W. J. Westaway, Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont.



U S owned timber properties permit complete control of wood stock selection and every step in processing, from forest to finished products. Five manufacturing plants, North and South, provide ample facilities to produce and deliver promptly the cost-saving yarn carriers you need, in any quantity.

Anywhere in textile America, you are near the headquarters of a U S specialist in yarn carrier selection. He'll call at your request.


Stehedco and Southern
A few of the many popular type eyes
Standard X-2 Draper Loom Shuttle, with series of interchangeable eyes
#102 Short Eye,
solid short cover with complete scroll

England unless its workers produce fabrics as cheaply as they are produced in the South. "We feel," the president of the company said, "that the first step should be for our management and our workers to do what we ourselves can do in putting our machinery and our work assignments and our workers on a sound competitive basis. In every particular," he concluded, "Lawrence and New England are at a great competitive disadvantage."

The major cost differences, of course, between New England and the South as sites for textile mills, continue to be cheaper water-power plants. With availability of gas in the South, New England's former superiority because of its large supplies of power from coal has been lost. Much of New England has suffered from insufficiency of water. The South, particularly the Gulf states, has plenty of cheap water.

Land for industrial plants is considerably cheaper in many Southern localities than it is in highly populated and built-up New England. Moreover, differences in climate permit less expensive plants to be used in the South. Because the population center of this country is moving steadily westward, textile mills in the South can permit savings in transportation of finished products. Finally, the central South is closer to the source of the raw product, either from Western ranches or from Australia and other chief foreign suppliers.

We cannot help but sympathize with the plight of New England faced with the prospect of losing still more sections of its industry. But there is no doubt that industrial companies such as the American Woolen would be given a hearty welcome if they decided to come South.—*Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, La.

Wool Mills Coming, Too

THE movement of cotton textile industries from New England to the South, along with other marked expansions of cotton textile plants in this area, is now a familiar story.

But now the Southward trek of industry takes a new turn in the beginning of what has all the earmarks of an extensive movement of woolen and worsted goods industries to this region.

While the South has become the nation's most important center of cotton textile manufacture, up to now it has had relatively few woolen mills.

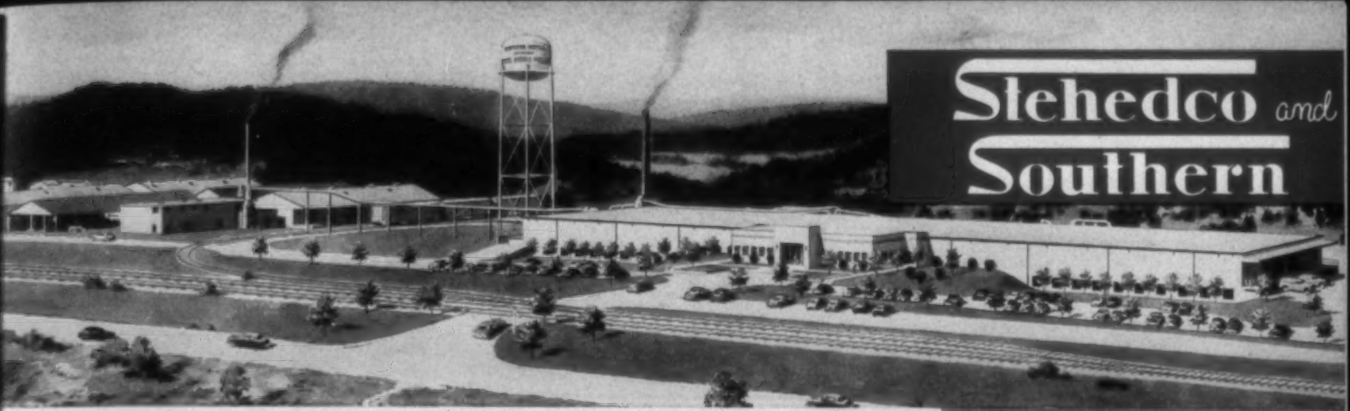
But the movement South is being given new impetus by one of the biggest companies in this line—the American Woolen Co. which produces one yard in seven of the output in this line of goods. This company, it is announced, will shortly open a mill in Raleigh, N. C., and is pondering a number of other plants nearby, according to a Boston dispatch.

Also in the parade, according to this dispatch to the *Wall Street Journal*, are two mills in Woonsocket, R. I.; and the Alexander Smith, Inc., producing carpets at Yonkers, N. Y., is setting up an operation at Greenville, Miss. And "thinking of climbing on the bandwagon," says the dispatch, are Goodall-Sanford, Inc., of Maine, and Crown Mfg. Co. of Rhode Island, two important makers of Summer suiting fabrics.

The basic reason for this movement, as is the case with many other industries, is the lower level of production costs in the South. While one dispatch puts emphasis on lower wage rates in the South, other commentators have asserted that what is called the lower differential of Southern wage rates is not the most important factor in bringing about a transfer of such heavy investments, since it is reckoned that such differences as may now exist are likely to disappear in time. But various other operating costs are lower, and an important factor, undoubtedly, is the greater productivity and willingness to work on the part of the Southern worker. And in the South is an abundant supply of capable labor.

All told, a widely-known textile engineer is quoted as estimating that there is a ten to 20 per cent Southern cost advantage over the North, and these figures are said to be widely backed in the industry. And one industry official is quoted as saying "we are underbid by the South 30 to 40 cents a yard on worsteds, which is ten per cent of the selling price."

All this seems to presage a new phase in the textile industry development of the South, and its broader diversification by a much more extensive growth of woolen mills in this region. Needless to say, this prospect is a matter of gratification to Southern people for it is more impressive evidence that the basic advantages of this section for industrial activities are steadily being more and more widely realized.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *News.*



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SOUTHERN...

THE HALLMARK OF "THE WORLD'S FINEST SHUTTLE"!

To withstand the violent, numerous impacts produced by modern high speed looms, a shuttle must be rugged, yet consideration must be accorded the finest precision required in the unerring transmission of the most delicate threads used. *Southern* researchers, designers, development engineers and master craftsmen, working in one of the largest single unit shuttle plants in the world, *(100,000 sq. feet of modern dust and humidity controlled, air conditioned plant with the latest equipment)*, are responsible for initiating every major improvement in this, the most highly developed shuttle used in modern mills today.

Southern—Quality begins with the selection of raw materials and *Southern*'s own sawmills control this selection. Its vast factory and warehouses are always assured the pick of the world's finest shuttle materials. The scientific control of the drying process known as *Tempering* developed by *Southern* engineers, still remains a secret.

Southern has also applied its scientific materials selection, design, and manufacturing techniques to developing the foremost line of eye types for the most difficult yarns and fabrics. Controlled from their own foundry through their own patented machining process.

Southern tips, eyes, and grips when assembled into Tempered Dogwood blocks, produce the shuttle required for today's high speed looms and it is these shuttles that have earned for *Southern*, the title . . . "Scientific Shuttlemakers."

Billet flanked high speed moulding machines

Battery of routers forming profil cuts and intricate indentations

Bonding and Covering department using secret formula and equipment

A section of final assembly

One corner of Eye Department

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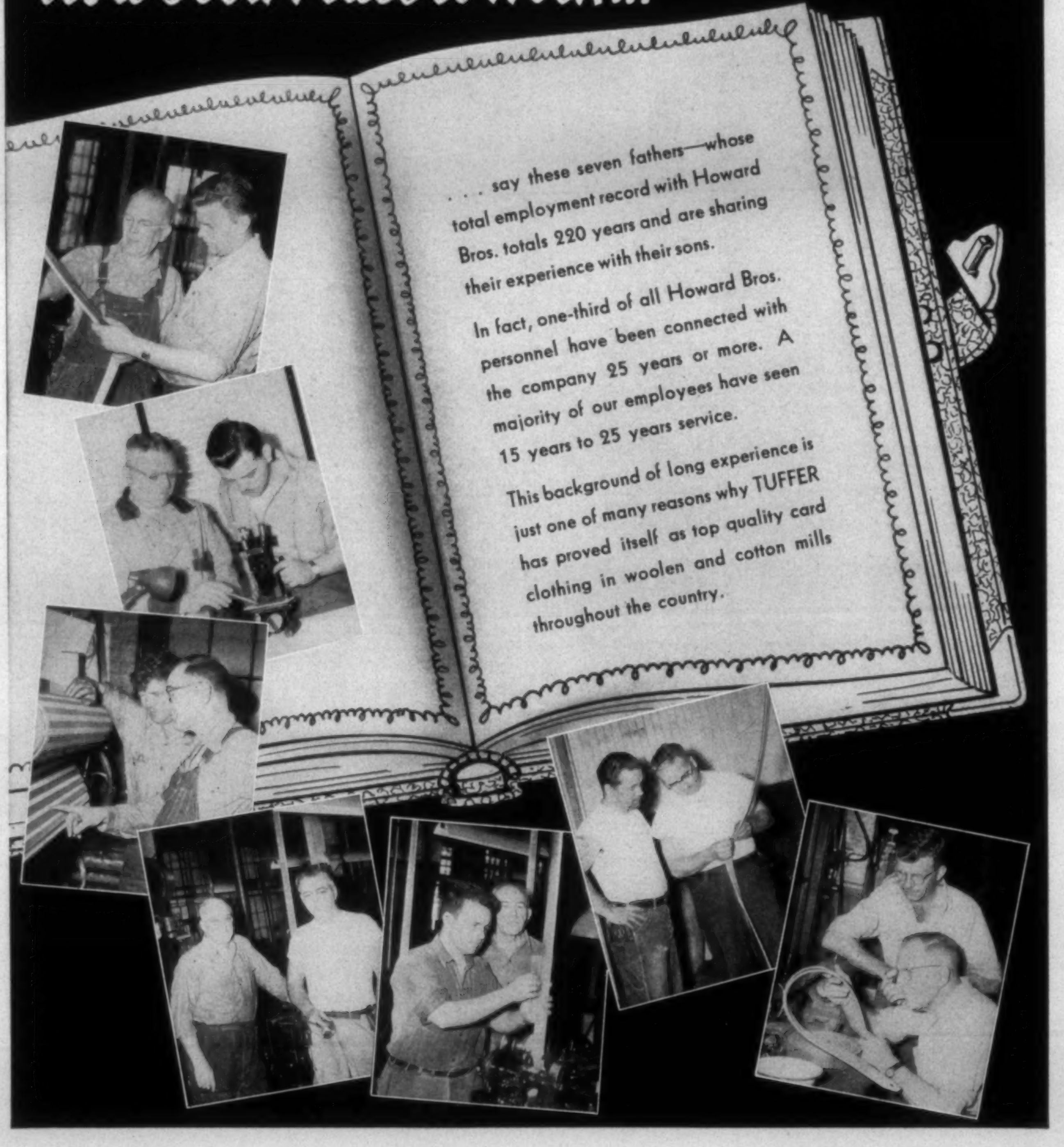

. . . say these seven fathers—whose total employment record with Howard Bros. totals 220 years and are sharing their experience with their sons.

In fact, one-third of all Howard Bros. personnel have been connected with the company 25 years or more. A majority of our employees have seen 15 years to 25 years service.

This background of long experience is just one of many reasons why TUFFER has proved itself as top quality card clothing in woolen and cotton mills throughout the country.

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A-6

Direct Representation in Canada

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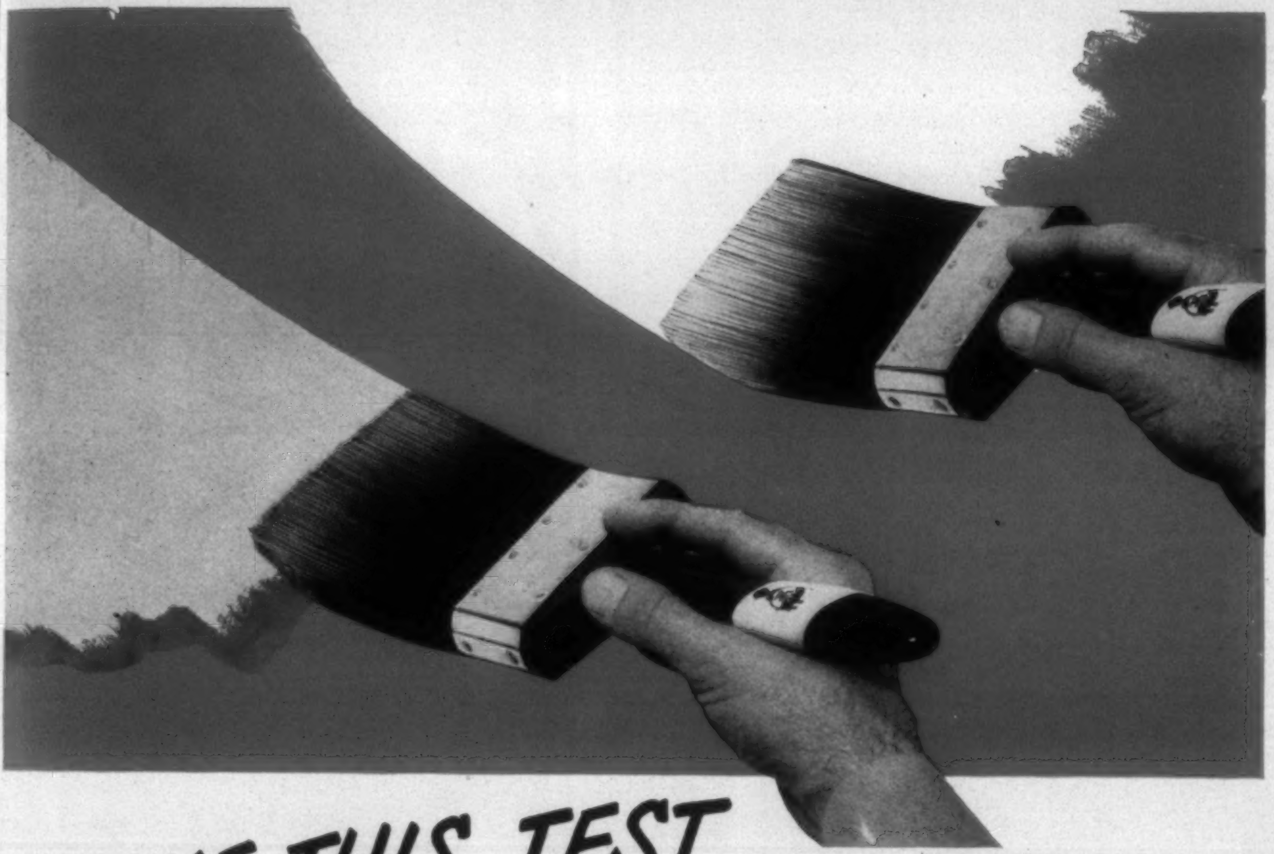
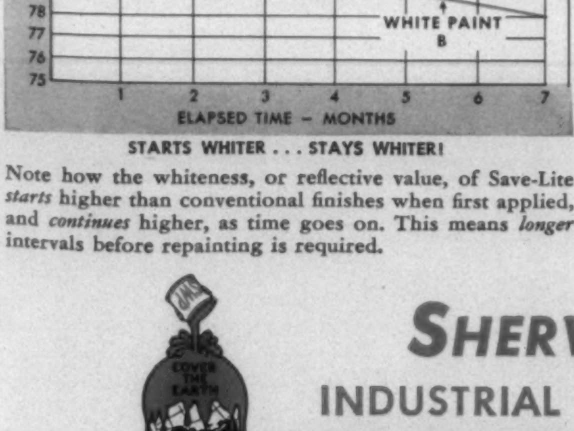


MAKE THIS TEST

before you paint your plant!



STARTS WHITER . . . STAYS WHITER!

Note how the whiteness, or reflective value, of Save-Lite *starts* higher than conventional finishes when first applied, and *continues* higher, as time goes on. This means *longer* intervals before repainting is required.

Compare KEM SAVE-LITE with ordinary whites

SEE why it stays cleaner—longer!

See for yourself the difference there can be in the whiteness of "white" finishes . . . even when they are first applied! Make a side-by-side comparison of KEM SAVE-LITE Mill White against conventional white finishes on any wall surface in your plant.

You can see the difference, from the start, in gleaming, brilliant whiteness . . . a difference because of the *controlled,* light-reflective properties that are designed into SAVE-LITE Mill White Finishes.

KEM SAVE-LITE *starts* whiter . . . KEM SAVE-LITE *stays* whiter, as the actual light reflectometer measurements in the comparative chart show. You'll find these same properties, too, enable it to hide better and cover farther! Call your Sherwin-Williams representative today for a demonstration, or write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland 1, O. (Division Offices, Charlotte, N. C. and Boston, Mass.)

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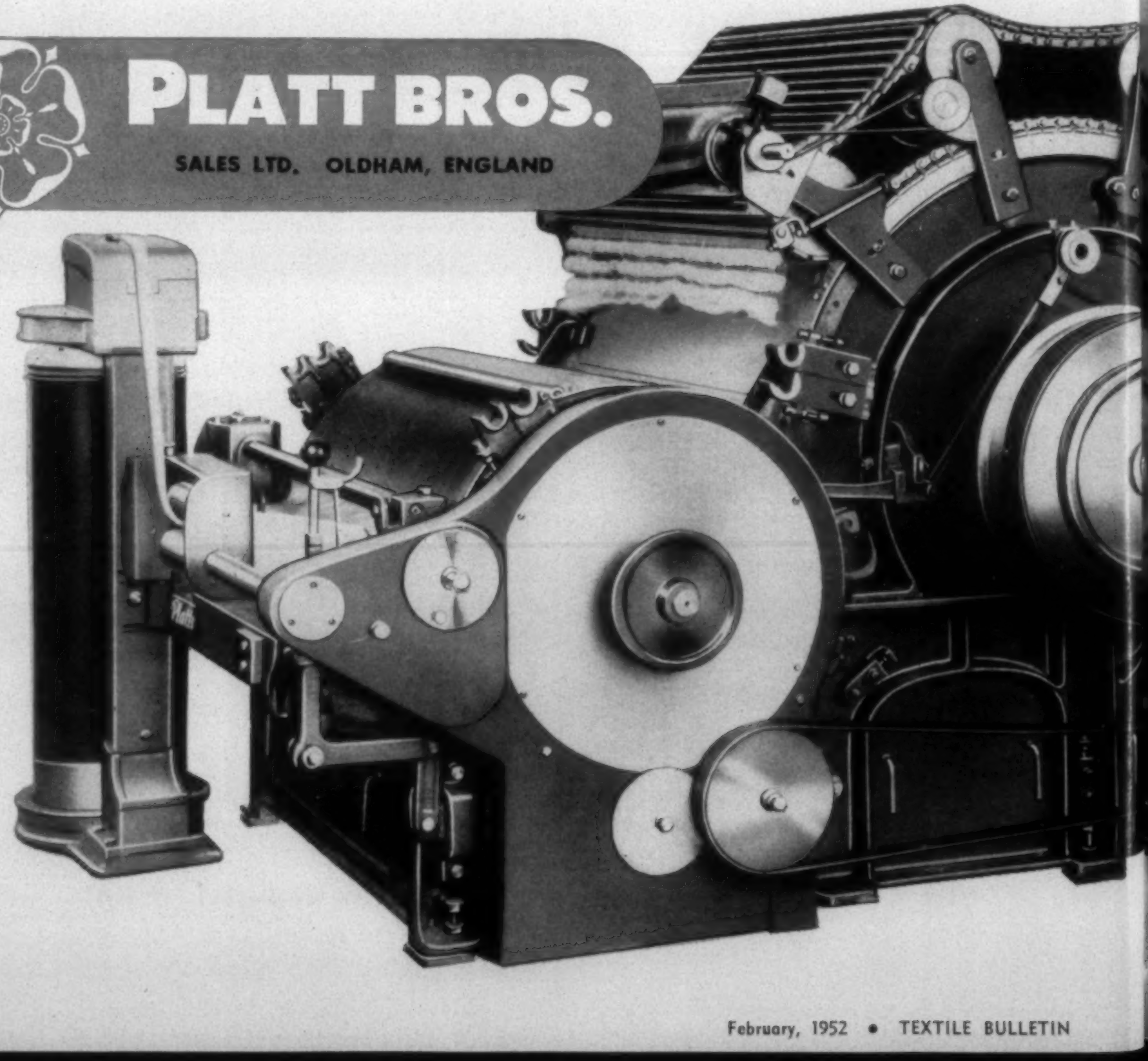

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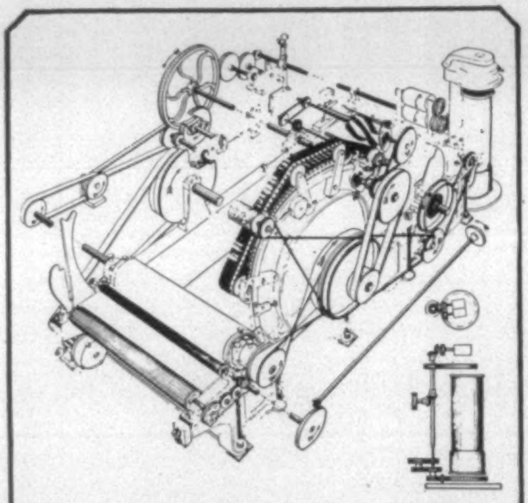
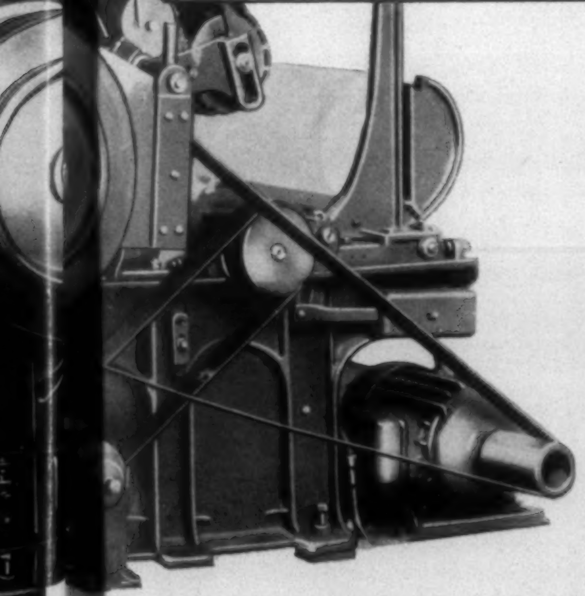
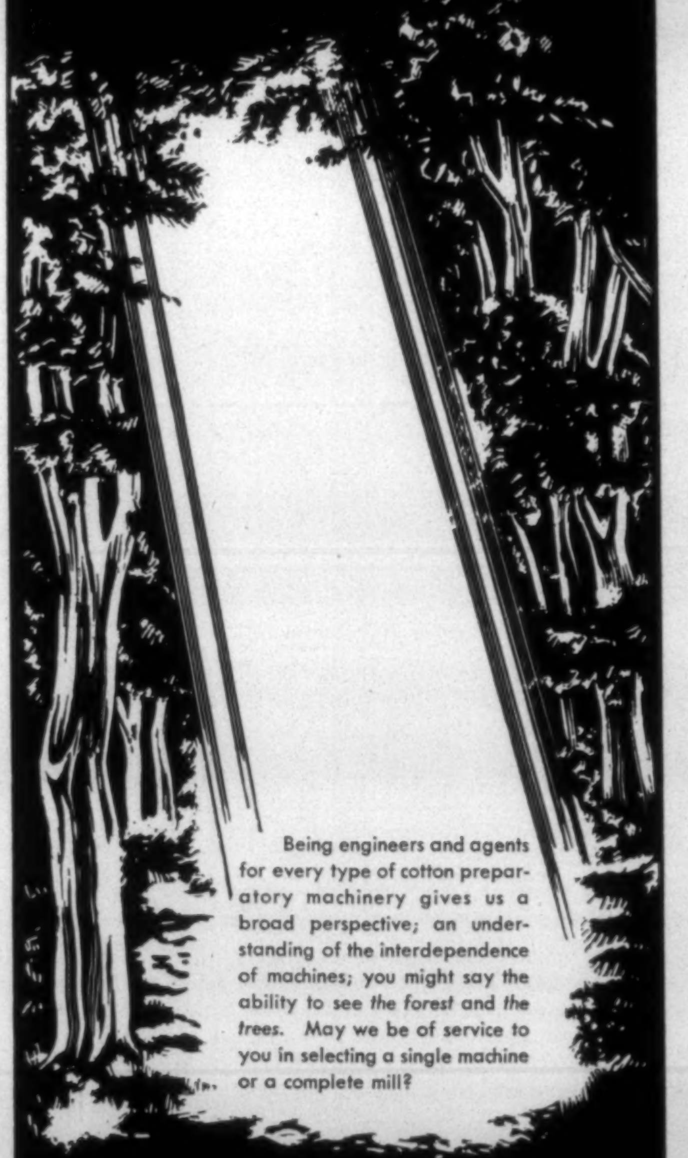


STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS: 40" wide . . . Clothing for your requirements . . . Dish feed plate with fluted steel roller 2¼" dia. . . . Licker-in 9½" dia. covered with inserted saw-tooth wire-8 starts, 36 points per sq. in. . . . Ball bearings to licker-in pedestals . . . Cylinder 50" dia. . . . 106 flats 1⅜" broad . . . Improved flat grinding apparatus for grinding wire and flats from working surface . . . Improved front driving arrangement to flats . . . Doffer 27" dia. . . . Improved fly doffing comb. . . . Calender rolls 4" dia. . . . Coiler and can motions for sliver cans 36" long and 12" or 14" internal dia. . . . Machine cut gears and bevels throughout . . . Strap guide motion with handle bar . . . Pickford's locking motion with patented arrangement to obviate removal of strap fork during cylinder grinding . . . Drive to your requirements . . . Draft constant from lap roller to coiler calenders in the standard model may be 1680 or 2240 as required.



Seeing the machine and the process...



Being engineers and agents for every type of cotton preparatory machinery gives us a broad perspective; an understanding of the interdependence of machines; you might say the ability to see *the forest* and *the trees*. May we be of service to you in selecting a single machine or a complete mill?

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Candidate Estes Kefauver

When Estes Kefauver announced as a candidate for President of the United States, people began to look beyond his record as chairman of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee and the following is what they found:

Kefauver voted, in 1943, to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities. Then he voted against providing funds for the inquiry.

He voted, in 1945, against making the Committee on Un-American Activities a permanent committee of the House.

He voted, in 1946, against an appropriation for the investigation of un-American activities. In this same year, he was the only Southerner who voted against a resolution to cite for contempt 18 Communists who had refused to give information to the committee.

He voted, in 1948, against the provision of the Taft-Hartley Law which provided for the filing of affidavits by labor leaders stating that they were not members of the Communist Party, or members of, or supporters of, any organization that believes in, or teaches the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force or by any illegal or unconstitutional method.

In 1946 he was listed as a sponsor, along with Marcantonio, of the Win-the-Peace Conference (Paul Robeson, Negro, chairman), which formed the National Committee to Win the Peace, cited as "subversive and Communist" by the Department of Justice.

When Kefauver announced his candidacy for Senator, both the Socialist Americans for Democratic Action and the Friends of Democracy, listed by Senator McCarran as a Communist front, sent "political experts" into Tennessee to help organize the Kefauver campaign. A few weeks ago Senator Kefauver repaid Friends of Democracy by being the principal speaker at its annual fund-raising dinner.

During his ten years as a Congressman Estes Kefauver maintained an alliance with "Boss" Burch Biggs of Polk County. Biggs maintained a malodorous political machine which extended into adjacent McMinn County. So flagrant were the frauds that, in 1946, an uprising of patriotic GIs and other decent citizens, temporarily seized authority in Athens, county seat of McMinn County, and drove out Biggs.

As a protege of Biggs' machine, Kefauver, in 1940, received 3,323 votes in the Polk County Democratic primary against only 30 votes for his two opponents. In 1946, the year of the Athens uprising, Kefauver got 3,444 votes in Polk County, against only 40 votes for his opponent.

When Kefauver ran for the Senate in 1948, one of his backers was Herbert Brody, Knoxville gambling king, who was recently prosecuted for violating the Tennessee anti-lottery law. Brody, a close personal friend of the senator, made a substantial contribution, in the name of his wife, to Kefauver's 1948 campaign fund.

Senator Kefauver said in a recent statement:

> I am opposed to compulsory F.E.P.C. That is my personal opinion as a senator from Tennessee. If the Democratic National Committee at the convention adopts a platform I will support that platform. . . .

Candidate Adlai Stevenson

The Democratic leaders, realizing that "Truman and Corruption" cannot get the necessary votes in the national elections this Fall, are sending up trial balloons and one of them carries the name of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

Governor Stevenson, realizing that there is a large Negro vote in Illinois, has gone all out for anti-segregation and for social equality.

We quote the following from an address made by Adlai Stevenson on Jan. 21, 1952, before the National Uurban League:

> We are brushing aside the racial myths which have held us fast—
>
> * * *
>
> Experience has done more to expose the nonsense of racism than generations of formal education and earnest elocution.
>
> * * *
>
> The myth of racial inferiority is only one of the popular delusions we still have to overcome.
>
> * * *
>
> In industry, residential communities, public recreation, the schools, the defense establishments—the average American is accepting all of his fellow Americans. The real spectre is doubt and fear, bred of dogma and misinformation. So long as we serve the myth that progress must wait upon prejudice, so long will prejudice sit in judgment.
>
> * * *
>
> We must destroy the lingering myths that gnaw at our vitals because they are gross imperfections, because intolerance is spiritual sickness, because it is a contradiction of our profession of faith in liberty and equality, and because it is an ugly enemy weapon.
>
> * * *
>
> The answer to Communism is democracy; not less democracy, or just enough, but more. And democracy is color blind.
>
> * * *
>
> At the turn of the century, our highest court held in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson, that laws requiring segregated rail facilities

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were not in conflict with the equal-protection clause of the fourteenth amendment when equality of accommodations was guaranteed.

And for half a century, the doctrine of "separate but equal" has been taken for granted as a self-evident truth. It remained for the Supreme Court to expose the myth in its notable decisions on higher education and interstate transportation. The doctrine on which rests the case for racial segregation is being severely scrutinized by courts and legislatures.

Adlai E. Stevenson may have, by making the statements listed above, won the votes of many of the Negroes in the North but by doing so he lost the votes of thousands of the people of the South and we doubt that he can expect much support in this section.

Many years ago, a most distinguished son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, expressed ideas contrary to those of Adlai Stevenson.

During his debate with Douglas at Champaign, Ill., on Sept. 18, 1858, Abraham Lincoln said:

> I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.

Senator Taft recently visited Charlotte, N. C., and while there addressed a group of Negroes at Johnson C. Smith University.

In an attempt to put him on a spot, a spectator asked whether or not he favored the F.E.P.C.

Although before a Negro audience, Senator Taft replied with boldness and sincerity:

> Segregation is a matter which should be left to each state to decide for itself.

If in the turn of events it should be Stevenson vs. Taft, it is entirely possible that Taft will carry several of the Southern states.

The South will have none of Adlai Stevenson.

Judge Waring Resigns

It is good news that Federal Judge J. Waites Waring of Charleston, S. C., has resigned and still better news that he is going to leave South Carolina and live in New York City.

Judging by his actions, it appears to us that he would be happier if he chose the Harlem section.

It has been charged that his animosity against the people of South Carolina, and his efforts to force social equality with Negroes upon them, was due to the refusal of the St. Cecilia Society of Charleston to admit to membership him and his second wife who was a native of Detroit, Mich.

It may be that if they locate in Harlem, they might be admitted to the "Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise" or whatever is the top social organization of that thriving section of New York City.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

—1952—

March 3-7—Spring meeting and committee week, **A.S.T.M.**, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, O.

March 8—EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh.

Mar. 21-22—CAROLINAS-VIRGINIA PURCHASING AGENTS ASSOCIATION, Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

April 3-4—Spring meeting, **TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION**, A. French School of Textiles, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

April 3-5—Annual meeting, **ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

April 7-9—**Wool research project seminar** sponsored by the Wool Bureau, Inc., Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute.

April 12—**SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Spartanburg, S. C.

April 16-17—Spring meeting, **FIBER SOCIETY**, Clemson (S. C.) House Hotel.

April 16-18—Annual convention, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA**, Boca Raton (Fla.) Hotel and Club.

April 18—Spring meeting, **Textile Processing Sub-committee, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL**, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

April 19—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A.

April 24—**Electrical-textile conference, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS**, Philadelphia (Pa.) Textile Institute.

April 25-26—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Clemson (S. C.) House Hotel.

May 1-2—Conference on electrical application in the textile industry, Textile Sub-section, A.I.E.E., Hightower Textile Building, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

May 1-3—Annual convention, **PHI PSI** textile fraternity, Clemson (S. C.) House.

May 3—PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A.

May 6-9—INTERNATIONAL LIGHTING EXPOSITION AND CONFERENCE, Cleveland (Ohio) Auditorium.

May 12-17—NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

May 15-17—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION**, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 15-17—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE**, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 6-7—Annual outing, **PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 12-14—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 23-27—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Hotel Statler, New York City.

Sept. 10-11—Fall meeting, the **FIBER SOCIETY**, Princeton, N. J.

Sept. 12-13—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel.

Oct. 6-11—SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 16-17—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 25-30—Annual meeting (as part of a six-day cruise to Bermuda from Norfolk, Va.), **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION.**

Nov. 6-8—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Boston, Mass.

—1953—

Sept. 17-19—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

—1954—

April 26-May 1—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

Annual convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta, Ga. (Dates not yet selected.)

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J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.—Delta Company Division Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.—Delta Company Division....Cheraw, S. C.
J. L. STIFEL & SONS, INC..........................Wheeling, W. Va.
SUMMERDALE DYEING & FINISHING CO., INC....Holmesburg, Pa.
SWIFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY..............Columbus, Ga.
TEXAS TEXTILE MILLS..........................McKinney, Texas
TEXAS TEXTILE MILLS..................................Waco, Texas
TEXTRON, INC.—Nashua Division.....................Nashua, N. H.
TEXTRON-SOUTHERN, INC.—Finishing Div...........Anderson, S. C.
THOMASTON MILLS—Bleachery Div...................Thomaston, Ga.
UNION BLEACHERY DIV. (The Aspinook Corp.).....Greenville, S. C.
THE UNITED STATES FINISHING COMPANY.......Norwich, Conn.
THE UTICA WILLOWVALE BLEACHING CO.......Chadwicks, N. Y.
WERTHAN BAG CORPORATION....................Nashville, Tenn.
WHITE BROTHERS, INC.....................Winchendon Springs, Mass.
YATES BLEACHERY CO...............................Flintstone, Ga.

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TRADE ® MARK

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. permits use of its trade-mark "Sanforized," adopted in 1930, only on fabrics which meet this company's rigid shrinkage requirements. Fabrics bearing the trade-mark "Sanforized" will not shrink more than 1% by the Government's standard test.

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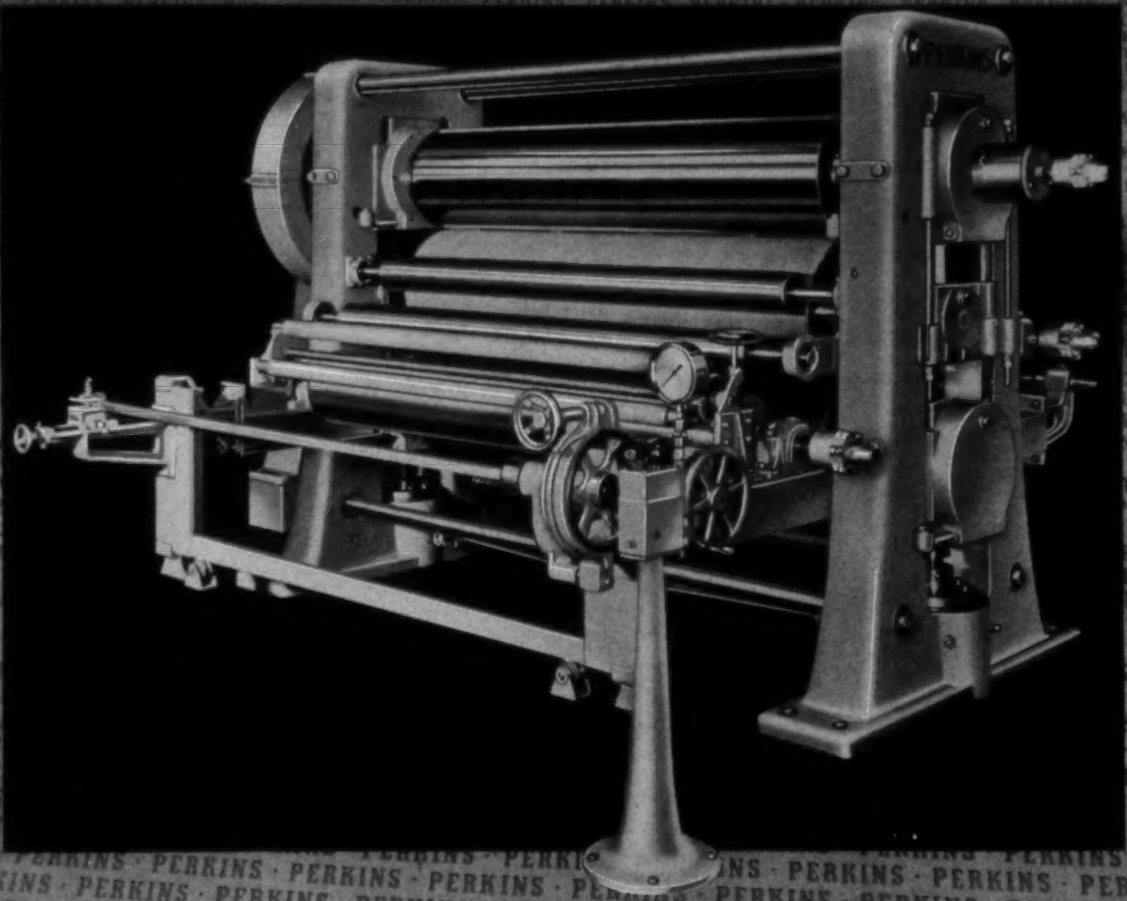


PERKINS POINTS WITH PRIDE

to this new three-roll 83" face 60-ton Hydraulic Rolling Calender. Top and bottom rolls, chilled iron. Intermediate roll, cotton. This calender is equipped with variable speed drive, pre-heating drum, cooling drum, three-bar tension group and a let-off which is adjustable laterally and horizontally.

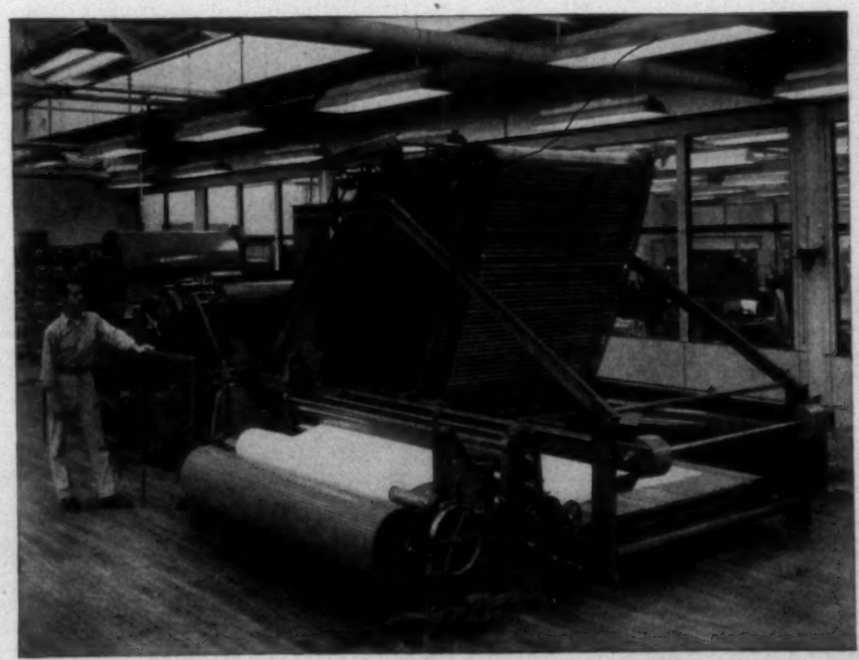
B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.
HOLYOKE, MASS., U.S.A.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF CALENDER ROLLS IN THE WORLD

Rayon Reports

epared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y.

February, 1952

New Equipment for Experimental Production of Non-Woven Fabrics Installed by Avisco



The newest type, full-size web and bat forming equipment has just been installed in Avisco's Textile Research Department to round out research facilities for bonded fibrous materials.

The new machine produces garnett fibrous webs and cross-laid mats up to 84 inches wide. The garnett is equipped with workers and strippers similar to a roller card but clothed with wire designed to handle fiber over an approximate range of 1.5 to 10 denier in 1½- to 6-inch lengths. The doffer and floor aprons are equipped with variable speed controls to regulate the weight of web and mat.

The camel-back crosser lapper feeder arrangement can deliver a cross-laid web to the floor apron at right angles to the doffer and in most any width up to 7 feet. A cross-laid web can be built up on the floor apron into mat form of the desired weight, as it is progressively drawn off through a set of four compression rolls which give the mat a slight draft as well as make it more compact. The compressed mat is then wound on the tight winding head to put it in a form easily handled for whatever processing may be required.

A heating element has been installed in front of the compression rolls so that mats containing thermoplastic fibers may be heat set or bonded if desired. It is planned also to install an attachment so that the crosser lapper will feed directly to a take-off roll to give a straight laid web or mat instead of feeding transversely to the floor apron.

This garnetting equipment is part of a large new installation of new and improved textile machinery in Avisco's Textile Research Department for the study of all phases of the textile industry. Mill men interested in the operation of garnetting equipment for the production of fine-quality webs or heavy cross-laid mats of rayon or other fiber blends are invited by Avisco to view this equipment.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*®
4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

1 FIBER RESEARCH
2 FABRIC DESIGN
3 FABRIC PRODUCTION
4 FABRIC FINISHING

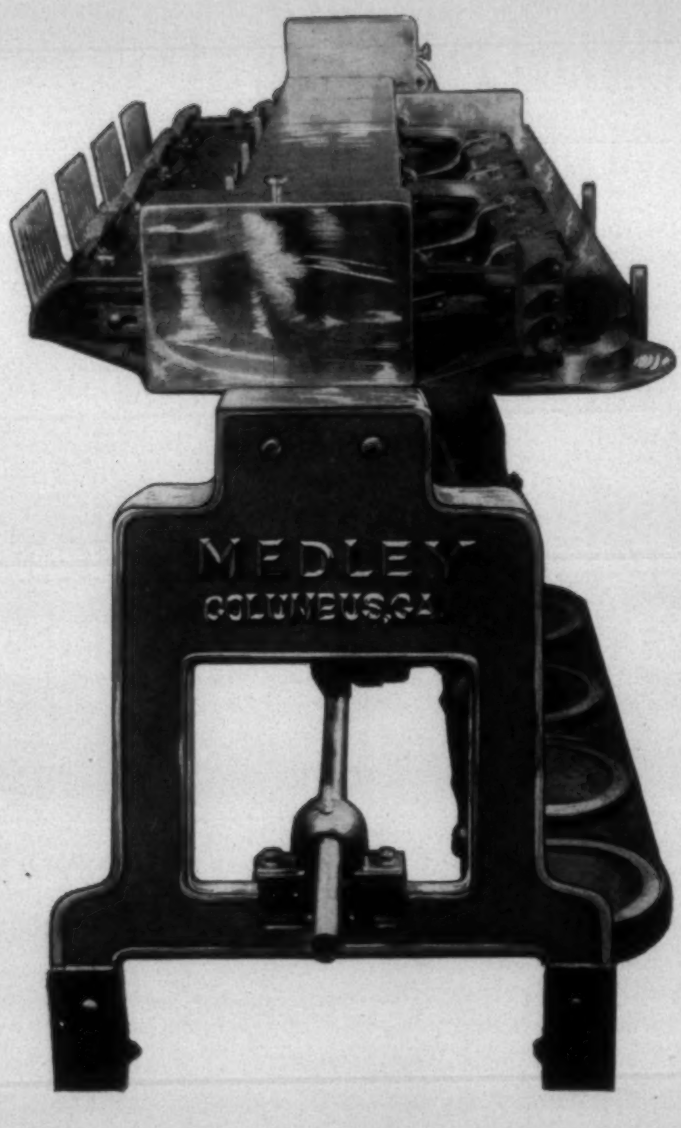
AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

World's largest producer of rayon

Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

OUR SINGLE PURPOSE

"BETTER DRAWING"



The oil sealed ball bearing Medley roll is no recent innovation. We have produced hundreds of thousands of these rolls. However, we are not complacent about our product. We maintain a continuous program of research in the Field of Drawing and constantly try to add refinements to our Manufacturing Processes.

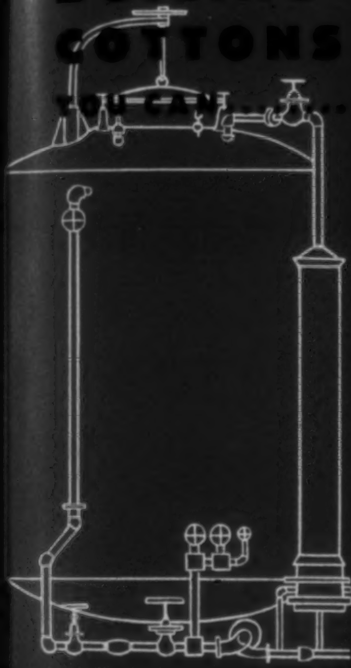
Let us send a technician to discuss our services with you

MEDLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

HOME OFFICE

400 THIRTY-SECOND STREET •-• COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

IN KIER BOILING COTTONS YOU CAN . . . . . .



SEND FOR TECHNICAL BULLETINS 312 AND 312S

These two technical bulletins contain 13 pages of helpful test-data that show how variations in alkali concentrations, boiling times and NACCONOL additions effect the consumption of chemicals, and the cleanliness and absorbency of the finished cotton. These results will be helpful to any mill man concerned with the cost of kiering raw cotton or cotton piece goods. For your copies of these bulletins, write or phone our nearest office.

CUT CAUSTIC SODA CONSUMPTION

REDUCE BLEACH REQUIREMENTS AND BOILING TIME

BY ADDING AS LITTLE AS 4-5 LB.

Nacconol*

AMERICA'S LEADING SYNTHETIC DETERGENT

PER 1000 LB. OF COTTON IN THE KIER

In the mill as well as the laboratory, extensive tests now show that 4 to 5 pounds of NACCONOL per 1000 pounds of cotton kiered in a ½% Caustic solution for 3½ hours can:

1. **Reduce Caustic Soda consumption as much as 24%**
2. **Reduce bleach requirements as much as 17%**
3. **Double the absorbency of the kiered cotton**

Previously reported results all showed that the addition of NACCONOL to the kier liquor reduced alkali consumption, bleach requirements and boiling time. Now the optimum alkali and NACCONOL concentrations for most efficient results are clearly established by careful tests.

We will be pleased to work with you to cut kiering costs in your mill by the most efficient use of NACCONOL for your cottons.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y. • BOwling Green 9-2240

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*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW
TO ATTEND THE

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

October 6-11, 1952

Textile Hall

Greenville, South Carolina

An opportunity to become acquainted with the latest developments in machinery, equipment, accessories, supplies and techniques relating to the textile industry.

For information or room reservations

write

TEXTILE HALL CORPORATION
322 West Washington Street
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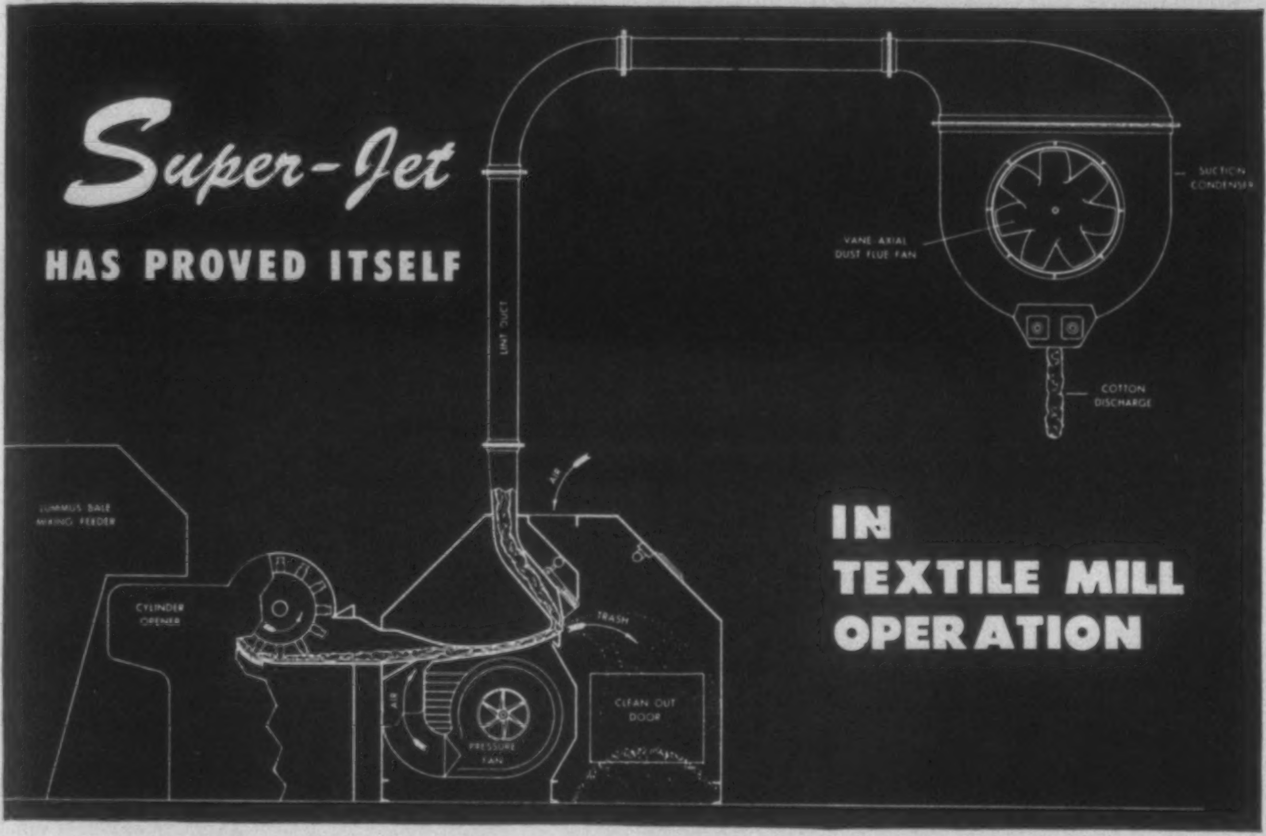
"An institution of the textile industry since 1915"



THREE seasons in cotton gins, a full year in textile mills, have proven the soundness of Super-Jet, the heart of the Aldrich-Lummus cotton cleaning system.

Using air, instead of mechanical means, Super-Jet takes the cotton from the opening line, gently strips out neps, motes, stems, trash . . . even long grass. It has no moving parts. It is the result of 82 years of Lummus cotton-handling engineering experience.

With increasing spinning problems, rising from mechanical picking and other causes the textile industry will welcome this proven new system.

Made by

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.
Columbus, Ga.
and
ALDRICH MACHINE WORKS
Greenwood, S. C.

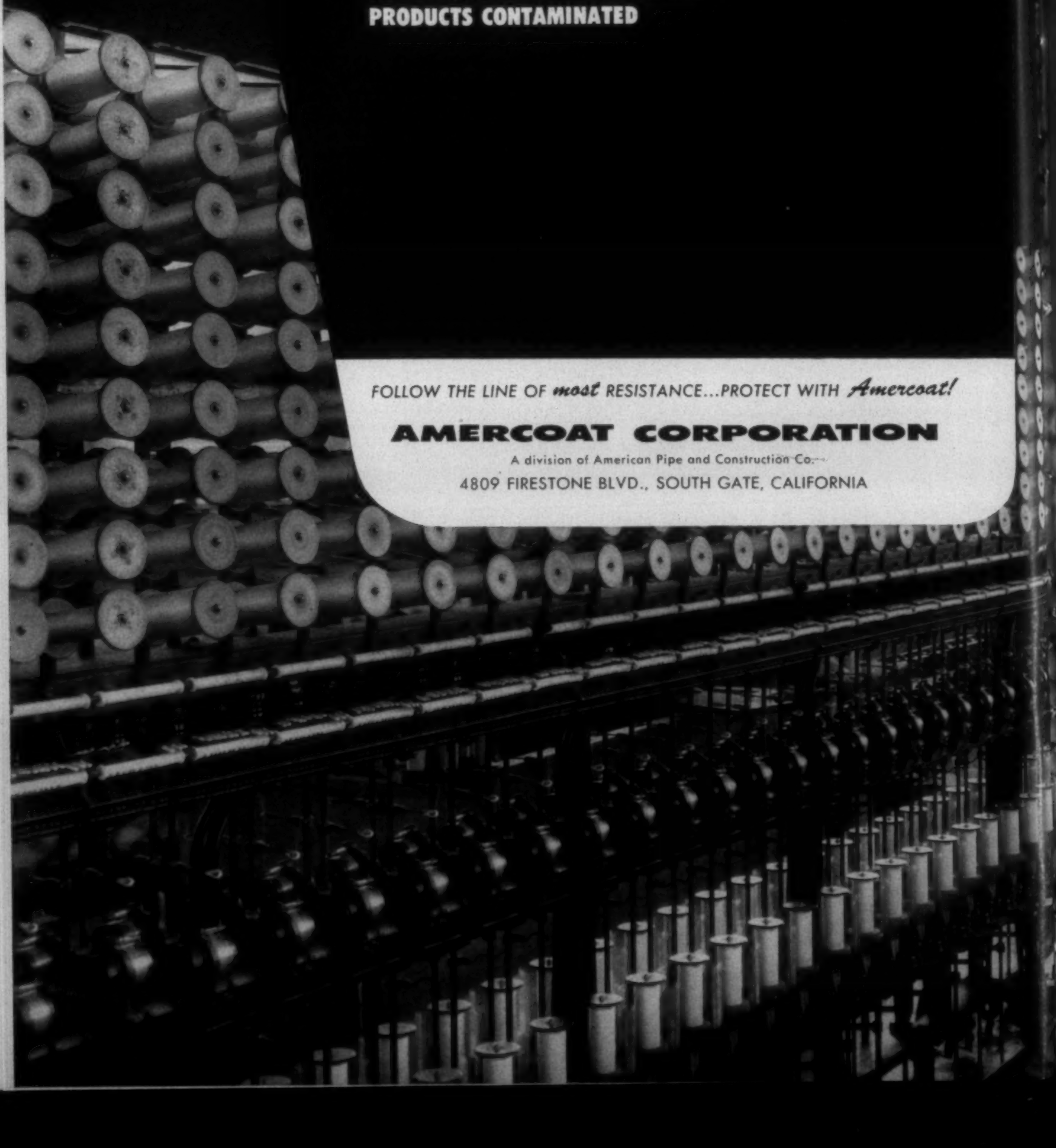
Sold and Installed by

AldricH MachinE WorkS
Greenwood South Carolina

ALDRICH-LUMMUS CLEANING SYSTEM

costs the Textile Industry millions each year...

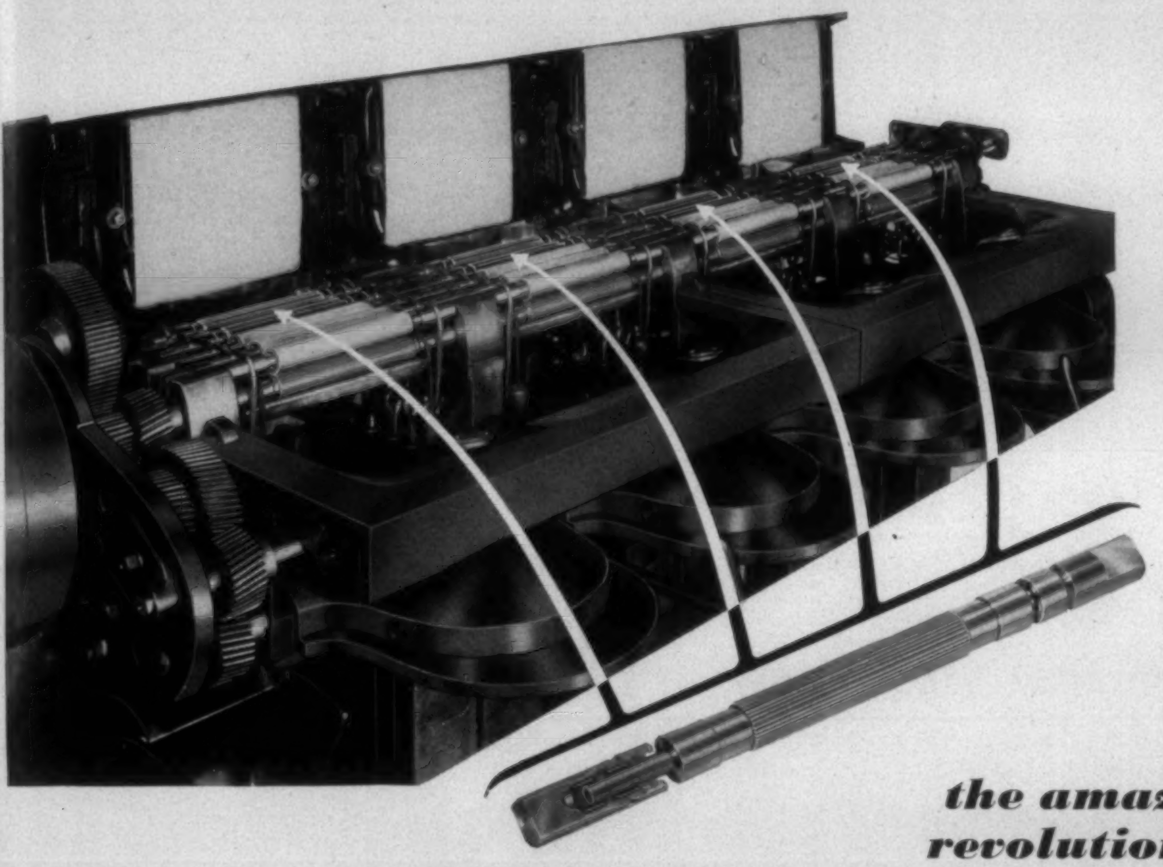
VITAL EQUIPMENT IS DESTROYED...
PRODUCTS CONTAMINATED



FOLLOW THE LINE OF *most* RESISTANCE...PROTECT WITH *Amercoat!*

AMERCOAT CORPORATION

A division of American Pipe and Construction Co.
4809 FIRESTONE BLVD., SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA



the amazing, revolutionary

RGM DRAWING FRAME ROLL

DEVELOPED and PRODUCED by GOSSETT

makes an old drawing frame better than when new!

How can we make an old Drawing Frame better than when new? The photograph above shows how GOSSETT technicians changed this old frame from one with 4 rolls 6 ends up to one with 5 rolls 8 ends up. The first, second, and third line rolls, top and bottom, are common rolls made by GOSSETT . . . the fourth and fifth line rolls are the amazing, newly developed RGM metallic rolls made by GOSSETT and which are so hard that even a steel file cannot cut them! The set-up is of graduated pitch flutes.

During the re-building process more things happened to the old Drawing Frame. The top rolls were equipped with GOSSETT roller bearing shells (there are none better) . . . so this old frame will now draft 8 to 11. Further, we installed new stands, new calender rolls, new tension train of spiral gears and studs, new drafting gears and studs, and re-built the coilers, can tackles, and installed new trumpets. Yes . . . it's an old Drawing Frame better now than when new. Takes know-how and equipment. GOSSETT has both PLUS the amazing and exclusive RGM metallic roll.

GOSSETT will also re-build Drawing Frames with the 4-roll system in the same manner.

Write for full particulars and estimated cost

More About the RGM METALIC DRAWING ROLL

The flutes and collars have been so hardened by the GOSSETT exclusive method that even a steel file will not cut them. The flutes on the RGM roll are so precision made that no tool marks can be found. The tolerance on the flutes, collars, and neck is plus or minus .0005.

B. W. GOSSETT, President E. C. MASON, Sales Manager
D. W. SMITH, N. C.-Va. Representative

GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

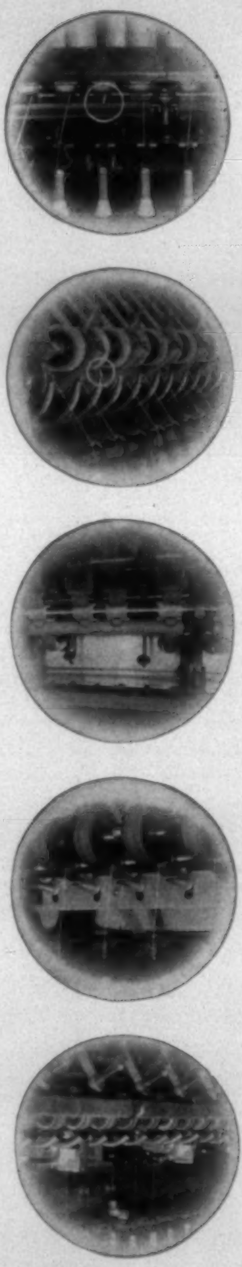
Charlotte
BLUE ☆ STAR TEXTILE LEATHERS
Used Exclusively by Many Leading Mills

For 57 years, Charlotte Textile Leathers have maintained a reputation as the finest in quality and performance. Close day-to-day contact with the textile industry has given us an intimate understanding of their constantly changing operating problems and a first hand knowledge of the advancements in machine design. This practical experience plus modern manufacturing equipment and methods have enabled us to continually change and improve our products to keep pace with the needs of the industry.

The Blue-Star line is complete . . . tailor-made to meet your specific requirements. Our wide experience and complete facilities are always at your disposal.

Write for your copy of this new booklet, without obligation.

CHARLOTTE
Leather Belting Company
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA



Who Pays For Pneumafil?

Not the Ultimate Consumer

The consumer who wears the clothes or spreads the sheets or tablecloths on his or her bed or table pays not one extra cent because the yarn came from Pneumafil equipped frames . . . unless he or she relies on irregulars or seconds. These are much scarcer when Pneumafil is used.

Not the Mill that Uses Pneumafil

By increasing frame speeds, reducing ends down, reducing slubs and gouts, eliminating spinning doublings, and decreasing labor costs, Pneumafil produces more and better yarns for less money. "Will pay for itself within a year" says one mill executive. "*Savings on white waste alone paid for my installation in 8 months*" says another.

Maybe You Do!

Over 8,000,000 spindles are already Pneumafil equipped and 2,000,000 more will be so equipped this year. If you operate any of the remaining non-equipped spindles, you are paying more in lower production, higher operating costs, and increased seconds both in yarn and in finished goods, than Pneumafil would cost you. Sooner or later you will install Pneumafil, so investigate its many money making possibilities now.

Cotton
Wool
Worsted
Rayon
Jute
Asbestos
Tow
Blends

South American and Continental Europe:
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PNEUMAFIL®

CORPORATION • 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

Sales Offices: Boston—Philadelphia—Atlanta

How can you be sure you're getting the most lap-resistant cover?

One sure way to find the most lap-resistant cot is, of course, to try all the new covers in your mill. A short cut to the same result may be found, however, in a simple laboratory test. It's an accelerated test that takes only seconds to perform, yet its results have been confirmed time after time by actual mill experience.

Here's how the test works. First, the cot to be tested is put on a frame section from which both the scavenger roll and clearer have been removed. An end is put up and the frame operated at many times its normal speed.

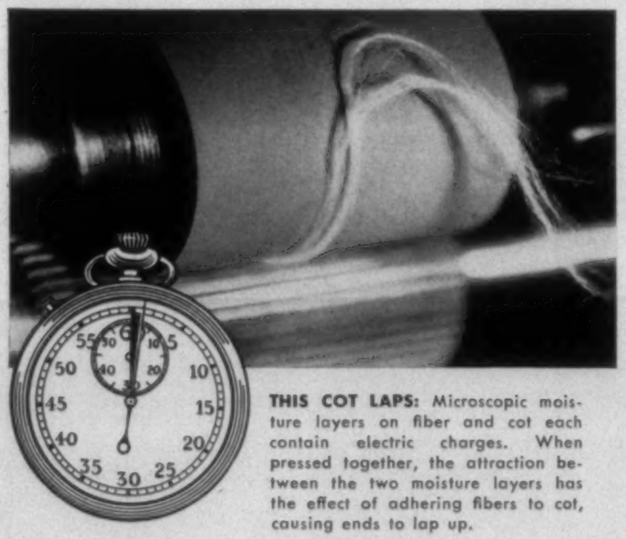
A technician then breaks the end and, with a stop watch, times how long the cover lets the end run before picking it up. Eventually, air currents and other factors will cause the end to lap up on any cover. But, obviously, the longer the end runs free, the better chance it would have in a mill of going down on the scavenger roll . . . and so, the better the lap resistance of the cover under test.

In hundreds of such tests, Armstrong's Accotex Covers consistently prove to have more lap resistance than any other cover tested.

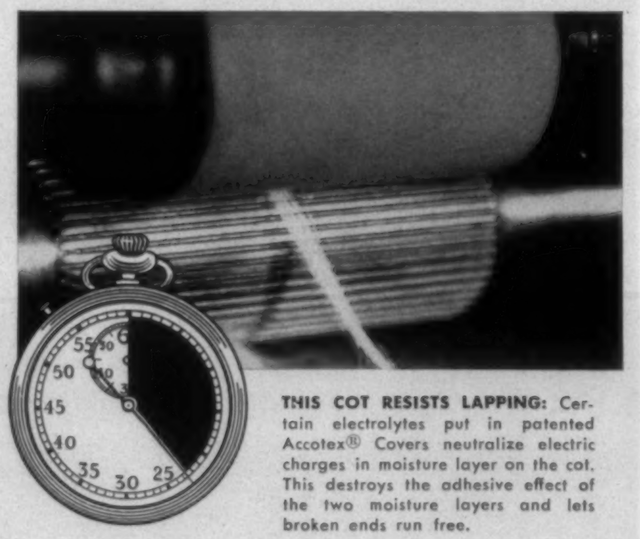
The reason? Accotex Covers are made with an exclusive formula. Each Accotex Cover contains certain "electrolytes" . . . special patented ingredients that eliminate the principal cause of lapping . . . the normal attraction between fiber and roll cover.

Final proof of these covers is the testimony of hundreds of mill men across the country who tell us that Accotex Roll Covers are the most lap resistant they can put on their frames.

Armstrong makes a complete line of patented Accotex covers. Whether you spin cotton, wool, synthetics, or blends, your Armstrong representative can suggest the right lap-resistant cover for your work. Call him today or write Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Dept., 8202 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa., Available for export.



THIS COT LAPS: Microscopic moisture layers on fiber and cot each contain electric charges. When pressed together, the attraction between the two moisture layers has the effect of adhering fibers to cot, causing ends to lap up.



THIS COT RESISTS LAPPING: Certain electrolytes put in patented Accotex® Covers neutralize electric charges in moisture layer on the cot. This destroys the adhesive effect of the two moisture layers and lets broken ends run free.

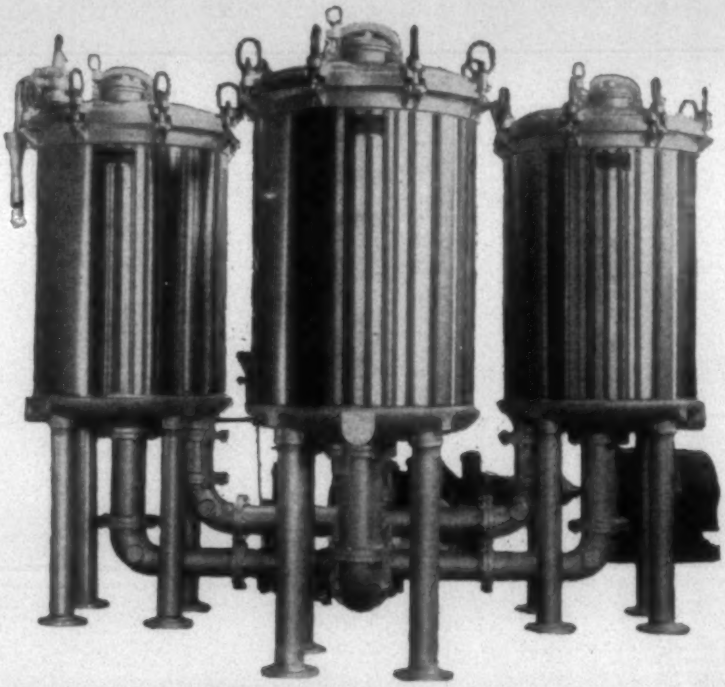
WHEN AN END BREAKS, will the cover let the yarn run free long enough for it to go down on the scavenger roll? Tests in our laboratories, backed by mill experience, show that many covers will not. They lap up within a split second. On the other hand, Armstrong's Accotex Cots consistently let broken ends run longer than other covers tested and so reduce lapping to an absolute minimum.

ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

The MOST EFFICIENT *Equipment*

For Dyeing

1 2 3 4 5 OR 6



Beams or Carriers

At the Same Time — In the Same Dye Bath

Dyehouses now using Gaston County multiple-kier dyeing machines for 30 years recommend them for (1) uniform dyeing results, (2) simplicity of operation, (3) flexibility, (4) economy.

Uniformity—From 1 to 6 beams or package carriers are dyed at the same time, same dye-bath, same conditions of temperature, pressure and flow, thus giving **absolute uniformity and evenness of shade.**

Simplicity—All kiers are operated from one circulating pump. No block-off drums are necessary, since each kier can be cut-off from other kiers by valves. Control features include manual or automatic dye-liquor flow control . . . and the new electronic DYNAMASTER controls—unprecedented for accuracy, sensitivity, and simplicity of operation.

Flexibility—Multiple-kier set-ups may be easily rearranged into new combinations, to meet any change in production requirements. Machines are available for practically any size or design of carrier.

Economy—To save dyestuffs, the alteration in dye-liquor ratio for any number of beams or carriers is held to a minimum. Operating kiers are positively blocked away from kiers not in use.

Write us, or ask our representative to explain fully the advantages of a Gaston County multiple-kier set-up.

GASTON COUNTY

GASTON COUNTY DYEING MACHINE CO.

Pioneers in Automatically Controlled Dyeing Machines

STANLEY, N. C., U.S.A.

Albert R. Breen
80 East Jackson B'lvd.
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Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co.
Terminal Building, 68 Hudson St.
Hoboken, N. J., G. Lindner, M'gr.

The Rudel Machine Co., Ltd.
614 St. James St., W. Montreal
137 Wellington St., W. Toronto

"The Odds are 4 to 1

You Can Cut Your Painting Costs
With The
On-The-Wall Test"

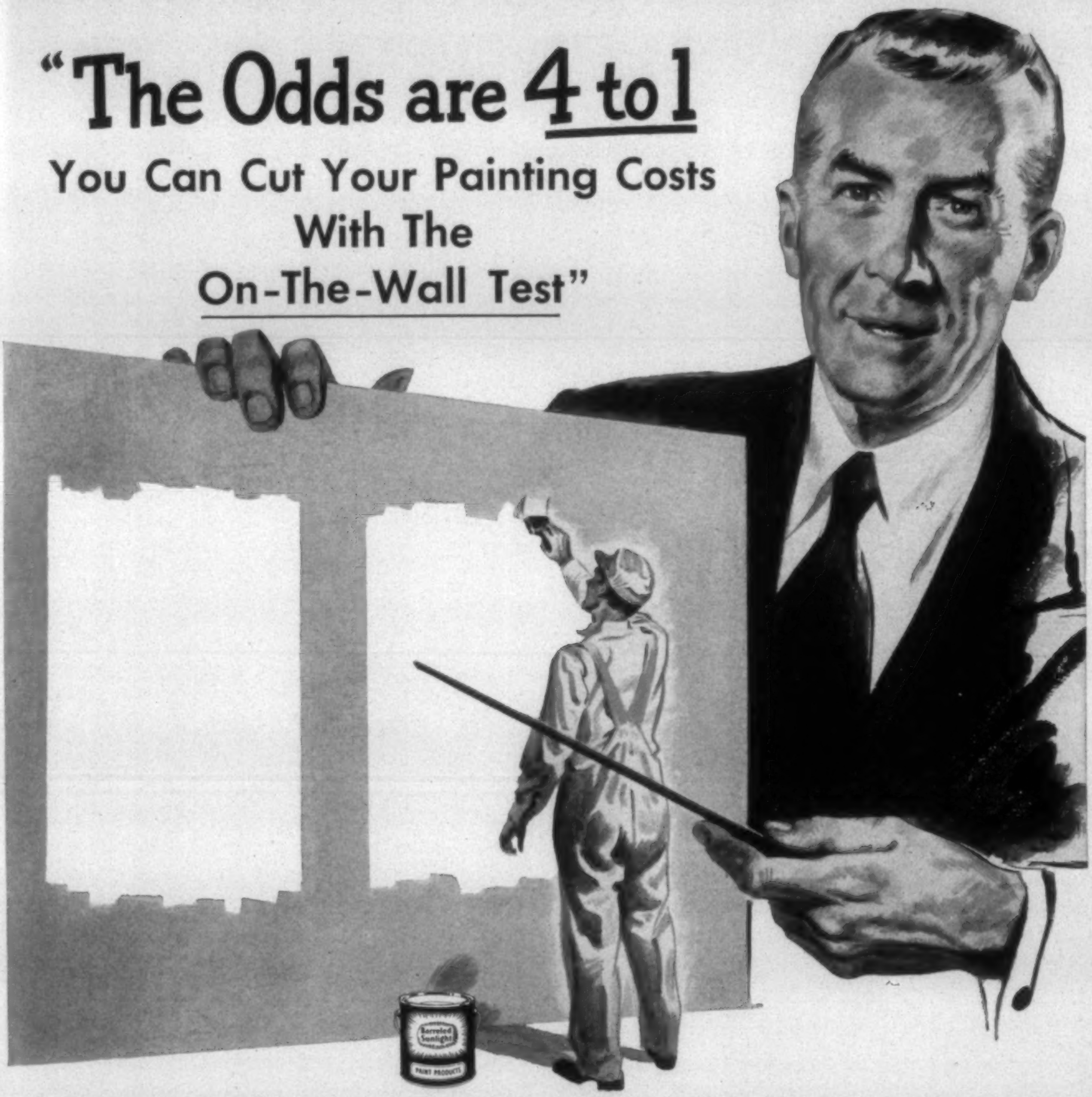


Figure it this way. Labor represents 80% of the average cost of maintenance painting . . . four times the cost of the paint. So if you're looking for savings . . . real savings . . . make this simple test.

Take two equal wall areas in your building and let your painter paint one with Barreled Sunlight and the other with any other good brand of paint . . . both paints thinned according to directions, of course. Clock the time it takes to paint each area and see how much faster and better your painter can work with Barreled Sunlight. Project the time he saves with Barreled Sunlight into terms of a complete painting job, and you'll realize that you can enjoy the long-lasting quality of famous Barreled Sunlight *and still save money on your painting costs.*

Yes, you may pay a little more per gallon for Barreled Sunlight but it will go farther and faster on the wall. It will give you a better-looking, longer-lasting paint job *for less money than any other paint on the market.* Let our representative help you make this money-saving test. Write and he'll call.

BARRELED SUNLIGHT PAINT COMPANY, 5-B Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

Barreled Sunlight
Paints

In whitest white or clean, clear, wanted colors,
there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job

IT ALWAYS COSTS MORE NOT TO PAINT!

For over half a century the symbol of quality and dependability among paint buyers for leading industrial, institutional and commercial buildings

When does a No. 1 Traveler weigh half a pound?

On the scale, a No. 1 Traveler weighs 1 grain, but riding the rings at today's high speeds, it exerts an amazing "pull".

By applying simple dynamic principles to known factors, the centrifugal force can be calculated. For a No. 1 Traveler operating at 9600 r.p.m. spindle speed on a 2½" ring, this force is 3250 grains — almost half a pound!

Consider how this intensifies conditions of wear and friction. You'll see how important it is to choose travelers of the proper balance, temper, and finish to withstand this punishment without interrupting the smooth flow of yarn production.

Victor Travelers are made to serve longer — to deliver more pounds of yarn per traveler — under the toughest conditions. That's why they are first choice of economy-wise mill men for more than 10,000,000 of today's hard-working spindles.

Whether you are running conventional fibers, synthetics or blends, talk to a Victor Service Engineer about your traveler problem. Write, wire, or phone the nearest Victor office . . . for prompt service.

Keep a Step ahead with

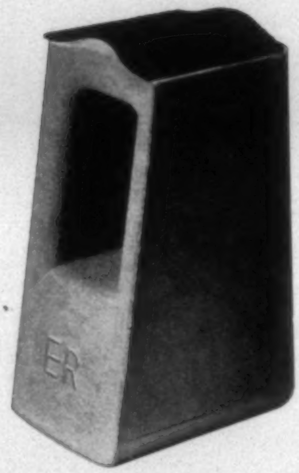
VICTOR Ring Travelers

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. . . . . 20 Mathewson St. . . . . Tel. Dexter 1-0737
GASTONIA, N. C. . . . . 358-364 West Main Ave. . . . . Tel. 5-0891

Speaking of picking beauties—

take a look at this redhead!



This red-headed Dayton Super Picker consistently outlasts other makes—often by as much as 2 to 1! That longer life means less down-time, more cloth production. And because the Super Picker runs cooler, shuttles last longer.

Rounded front edges eliminate hanging filling . . . narrow back permits free non-wear on lay-in strap . . . flared bottom makes picker stick easier to apply. May be used on high-speed and standard speed looms.

Put the Super Picker to work on your looms—*prove* in your own mill that it will outpick any ordinary picker on the market! Ask your salesman, or: Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Div., Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

The Dayton Thorobred Picker performs with top efficiency at low cost. Patented symmetrical loop construction holds picker in correct contact position. Picker stick hole is designed for correct shuttle contact, eliminates striking at an angle.

Dayton
Rubber
Since 1905

TOWER SLASHER

Assures Uniformity!

Installation of a Modern Tower Slasher assures uniformity of product in your warp-sizing operation.

Here's Why . . .

- ✓ Precise control of tension and stretch assured throughout slasher by multi-motor drive and Tower precision rolls.
- ✓ Vibration problems eliminated and perfect alignment assured throughout creel, size box and head end, by structural rigidity of frame.
- ✓ Duplication of correct speed and tension settings for various yarn sheets instantly obtained through precision controls and instrumentation.
- ✓ Rolling and taping eliminated and uniform circulation of size assured by size box design.
- ✓ Uniform temperature throughout size box assured by efficient heating and insulation methods.
- ✓ Thorough cleaning of size box simplified by easy accessibility and rapid dumping.
- ✓ Accessibility of comb to slasher tender improved by head end arrangement.

"Uniform quality control" is built into the Tower Slasher. Production speeds limited only by yarn strength. Now you can produce better warps, faster and at reduced costs.

Southern Representative
IRA L. GRIFFIN AND SON
P. O. BOX 1576
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Northern and Canadian Representative
LINDER AND COMPANY, INC.
296 NORTH BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Tower Iron Works

Established 1835

50 BORDEN STREET, PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND

serving America's leading industries!

Westvaco®
CHEMICALS

CAUSTIC SODA

Liquid 50%,
Standard and Rayon Grades

Liquid 70-73%,
Standard Grade; Flake and Solid

NATURAL SODA ASH

Light and Dense

CAUSTIC POTASH

Liquid* 45%,
Flake and Solid

Every commercial grade in every form backed by friendly, dependable service from our growing alkali division!

If we aren't furnishing a fair share of your requirements we will welcome the opportunity to discuss your needs and our ability to serve you well through barge, rail and tank-truck service from various Westvaco plants.

**Liquid 50% also available, shipped in tank cars only.*

WESTVACO CHEMICAL DIVISION
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
161 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

fmc

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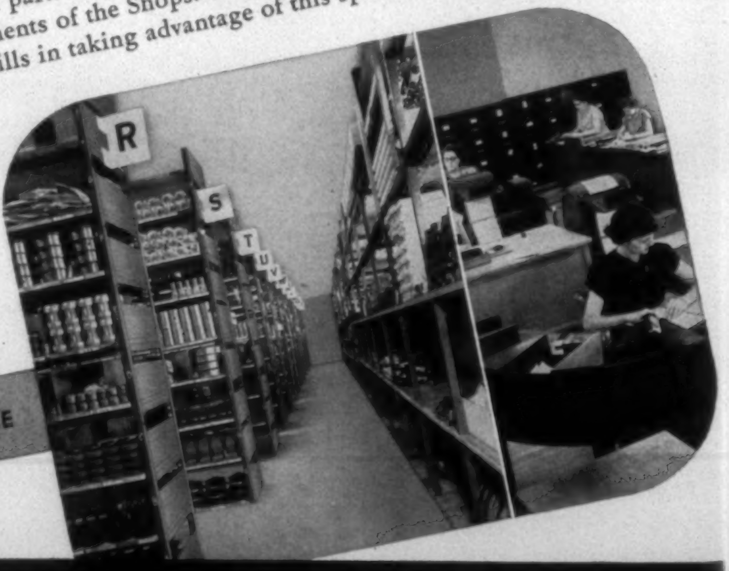
BETTER PARTS • BETTER SERVICE

Announcing...
Genuine
SACO-LOWELL PARTS
now immediately available
through our

NEW REPAIR PARTS DEPOTS
IN CHARLOTTE & BIDDEFORD

To assure you of better service, Saco-Lowell has organized a new system of producing and delivering replacement parts. The depots at Charlotte and Biddeford are well stocked with parts most commonly required, as determined by actual mill surveys. Direct Teletype communication reduces the time necessary when parts must be ordered from the Production Departments of the Shops. We urge you to join other mills in taking advantage of this special service.

Illustrated above are the depots and offices at Charlotte, N. C., and Biddeford, Maine.



BETTER PARTS • BETTER SERVICE

SACO-LOWELL

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.
Shops at BIDDEFORD, MAINE *and* SANFORD, N. C.

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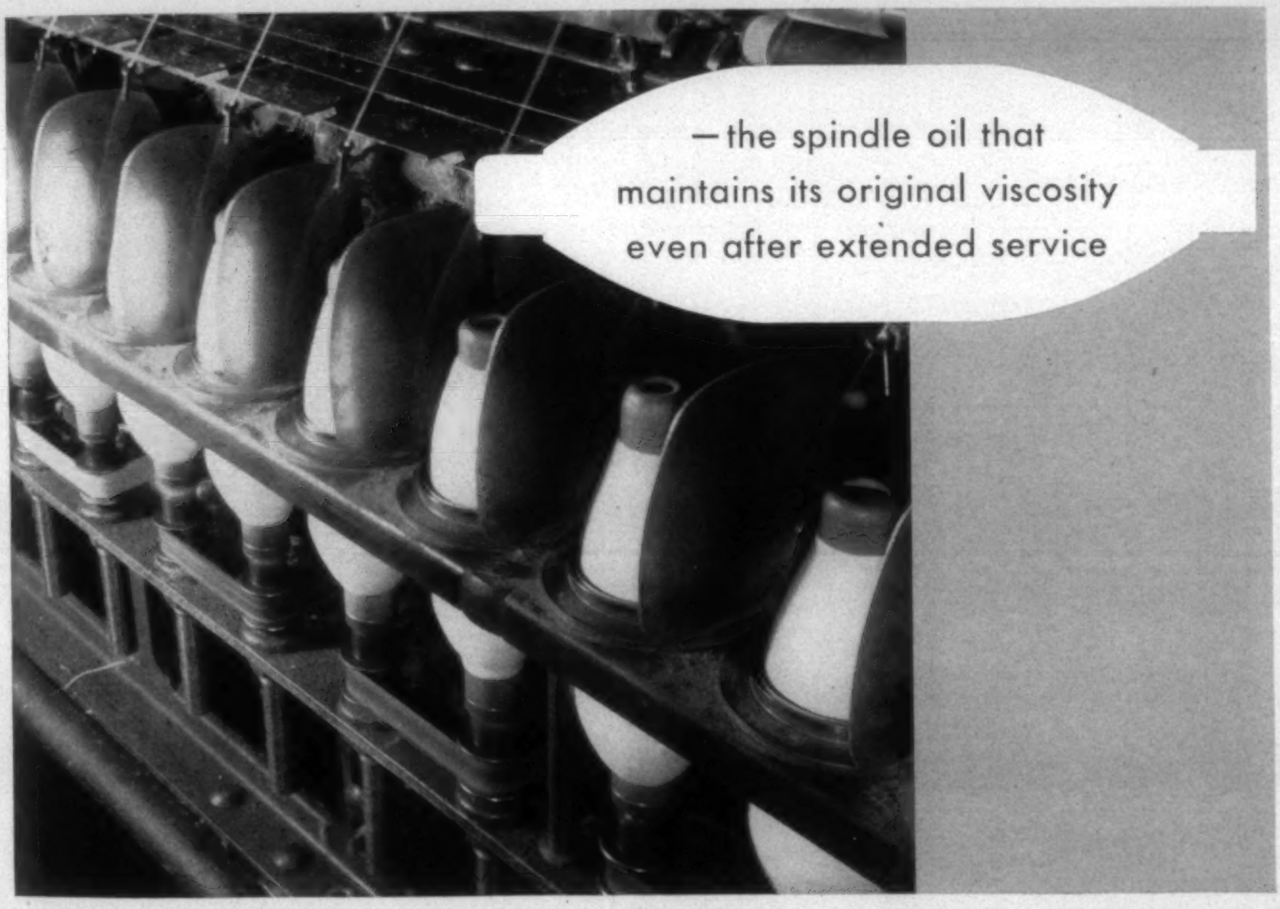
Keep power consumption low with Gulfspin



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Dirt, water, and oxygen act to thicken ordinary spindle oils, appreciably increasing their viscosity during normal spinning room service. Because of this higher viscosity, an increase in frictional resistance occurs and power consumption is increased proportionately. Result: power costs that are higher than necessary.

But this is not the case in spinning rooms where Gulfspin is the spindle lubricant. Gulfspin does not undergo any appreciable increase in viscosity, even after extended service. Thus substantial savings in power costs are possible with this outstanding oil.

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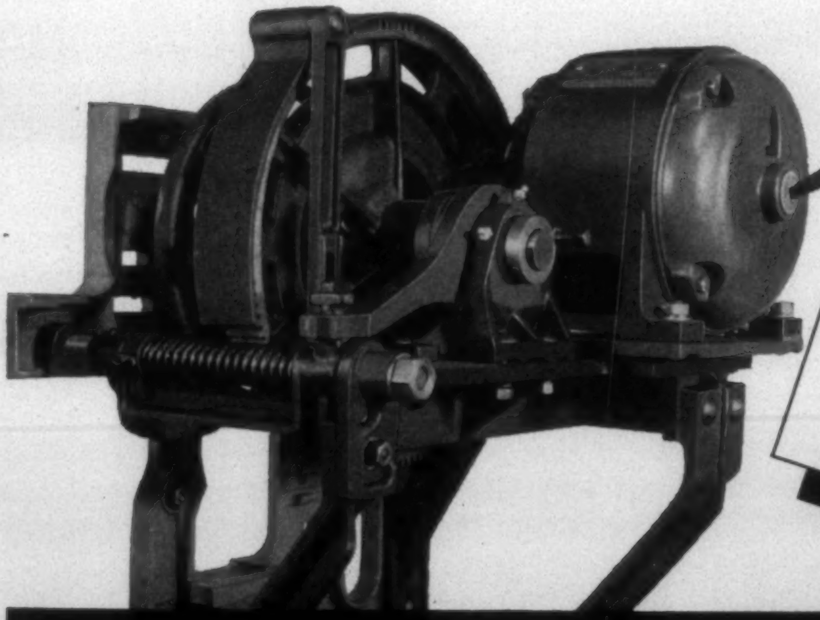
ASSEMBLED before shipment, each unit comes complete and ready for immediate installation.

INSTALLED with ease on all model looms. Tapered bushing eliminates danger of bending crankshaft. Ideal for use with new NEMA frame motors.



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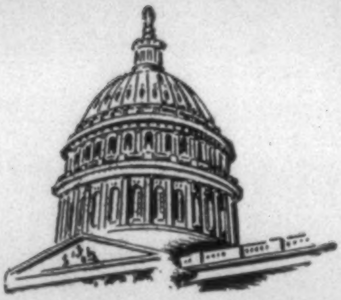

WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Truman's difficulties with Congress are growing, with a definite showdown approaching on squandering and waste. Republicans and Southern Democrats are joining forces to compel reductions in proposed spending next year to the expected tax receipts of $71 billion. Congress does not understand the budget; it is too huge and complex. Instead of trying to do the cutting, Congress may adopt the joint resolution of Representative Coudert (R., N. Y.) telling Truman to do the cutting and to send up another budget that does not exceed prospective revenues.

Whether Congress in the long run will make a substantial cut in spending remains to be seen. Economy is off to another strong start, but survival depends on how much will be cut from the three-fourths of the Truman budget that relates to national defense. Total proposed spending for other activities is only about $20 billion. And the defense program which the spending covers is the one approved by Congress a year ago.

Bureaucrats know well how to get around demands for less spending, which is to cut out pet projects of senators and House members for their home states and districts. When they ask the pat question: "Where would you cut," no one mentions the pet projects. With this formula the Truman forces believe they can ride down the gathering force of the economy demand.

More taxes will not be granted unless there is all-out war. While Truman is asking for almost $5 billion in new taxes, G.O.P. leaders assert they are not needed. They say Truman's whole continuing program of more taxes is more aptly a method to redistribute wealth. As taxes have risen, more loopholes have been provided for low-bracket incomes.

The growing outflow of benefits and gratuities to workers and farmers has largely offset taxes on very low incomes. Truman's scheme of "plugging loopholes" would apply chiefly to incomes over $5,000, and coincide exactly with what C.I.O. has urged for years as "tax relief for workers."

One point of reduction in arms spending is expected to apply to arms to be given to countries which refuse to join in resisting Soviet aggression. In addition to asking for arms, some of them are asking for grants to finance ambitious "do-good" programs in their own countries. Some of them even promise if the grants are not forthcoming they will have to join the Soviet alliance.

Proposal of Ambassador Chester Bowles to give $1.2 billion out of hand to India, on a "half-loan, half-grant basis," is meeting strenuous opposition. Members of Congress label it as "all gift," and do not believe Nehru's government would make any attempt to repay. The Indian Socialists are resisting the investment of private capital in India, even for proposed development programs.

In opposing free grants, House member Wint Smith, Kansas farmer, says this country's economy has been taken over wholly by politics, and made a vehicle for political nostrums. He says tight government controls and planning have made business and industry wholly dependent on government spending, with a huge debt piled up. He asserts the day of reckoning means either much higher taxes or repudiation of the public debt.

Southern Democrats are adamant in their determination to resist the renomination and re-election of Truman. Senator Russell (D., Ga.) will allow his name to be entered as a States Rights Democrat if Truman enters his name in any Southern primary or tries to promote a "draft" of himself as party nominee.

Truman has been forced out of his position of indecision by the blasts of Kefauver against the unholy alliance of racketeers and politics, and pot shots at Truman scandals. Truman most fervently dislikes Kefauver, and along with other Trumancrat leaders, blames his crime inquiry for the defeat of several Northern Democrats.

Sudden decision of Truman to enter the New Hampshire primary, after calling all primaries "eye wash," was forced on him by Kefauver. Truman cronies called Kefauver a "political joke," but suddenly discovered rapidly growing support among "young Democrats" in the North. With no other candidate available, Truman decided within the hour to enter his name in New Hampshire.

Truman's real split with Kefauver came when the latter took a solid stand against F.E.P.C. and "civil rights." While an ardent New Dealer, and supporter of other Truman proposals, Kefauver refused to lead a drive against Southern opposition to these things in the Senate, or to join in invoking cloture on debate. Truman never forgave him for this action.

The scheme to tie up Democratic delegates to "favorite sons" broke down of its own weight in several states. Truman could not find an acceptable candidate; Chief Justice Vinson refused to run, Northern and Southern Democrats turned down thumbs on Stevenson, and Senator Kerr's link with gas wells raised a formidable obstacle. Kefauver as the only avowed candidate was sweeping aside the "favorite sons."

Just how to ease Eisenhower out of Europe, and put him into the running as a candidate, is a growing problem for Pentagon officials. Truman forces count on him to stop Taft, but they have not found a way to get him out in front with the fast-moving Ohioan.

Numbered among Eisenhower's Senate enthusiasts are all of the Republicans without exception who have voted for cloture as a means of forcing a vote on Truman's F.E.P.C. and "civil rights." A year ago, in speaking in New York, Eisenhower was quoted by metropolitan newspapers as saying that within 100 years there will be no discernable difference between whites and blacks in this country. He did not go further in defining what he meant.

Political lieutenants close to Truman say that the same type of campaign will be waged this year as in 1948, including the mud slinging and rotten egg throwing. They promise to try to sell the Fair Deal again, with class and bloc appeals to voters. They are expected to advocate a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, the raising of farmers' incomes and lowering prices for housewives, free government services, more social security, F.E.P.C. and "civil rights," and big government spending.

Wages will continue to be jacked up all along the line by government fiat this year, because it is a campaign year, and expected to win votes. The Wage Stabilization Board has worked out a formula to show increased worker productivity as a justification, and defense contracts will be placed in areas showing signs of unemployment.

Industrial managers are finding the way to get quick action on a pending contract or allocation is to have their employees' union make a protest. In

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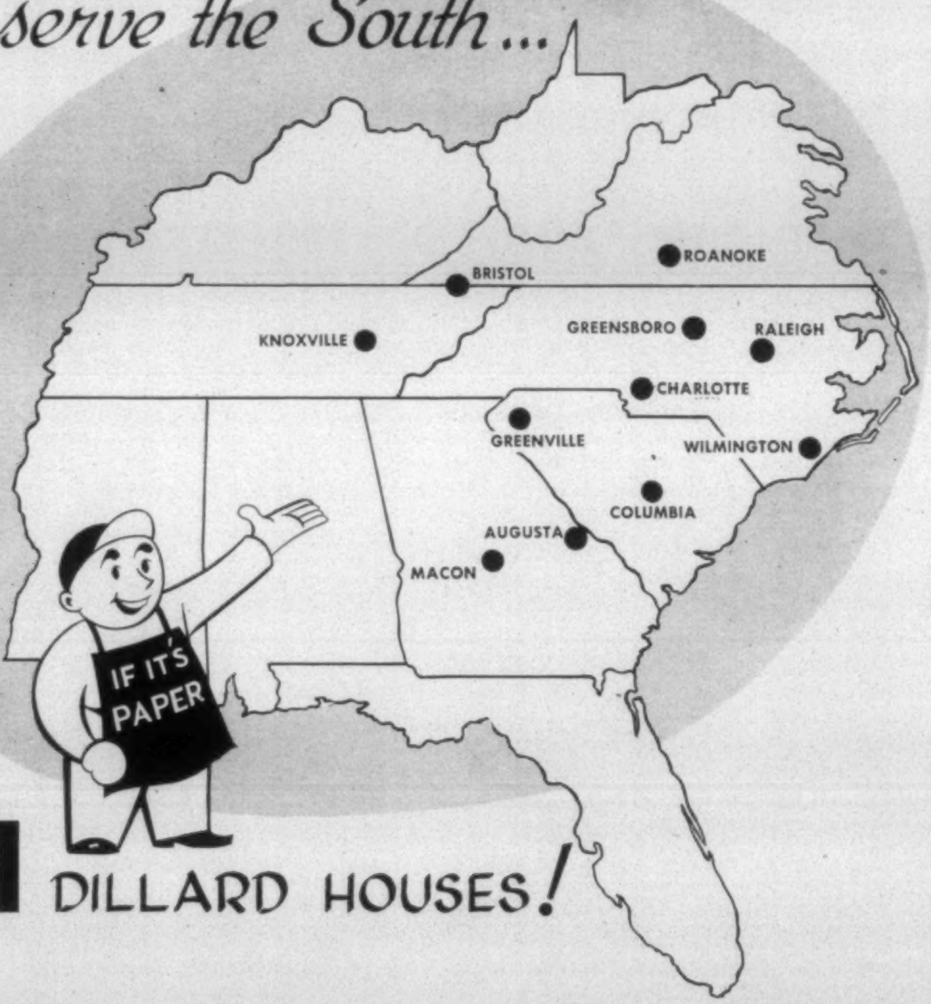

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1926 Dillard Paper Company Serves the South **1952**

this election year these protests are getting results in a hurry. As a result some plants lately on short time are now running full blast.

W.S.B. is moving, adroitly, to saddle the union shop on all of industry by effecting "compromises" in demands made by unions. The effort is to find a half-way mark between the demands and an employer's refusal. With this process repeated two or three times it is expected that a full union shop will be realized. When W.S.B. fails, there can still be resort to White House pressure.

Union leaders have the active aid of federal officials in moving to push through Congress a new minimum wage of $1.25. While it would apply to government contracts under the wage-hour law, federal controls over manpower and materials would enable bureaucrats to saddle inconveniences on a non-complying employer without government contracts.

Proposed slow-down in rearmament, as evident in Truman's budget message, is called trifling with the country's survival by some House members. Russia's air force is known to far exceed that of this country. The issue may be forced by scrapping the whole proposal in respect to aircraft output.

No one in Washington seems to seriously believe the Chinese Reds intend to observe a truce or peace in Korea. Pentagon officials have submitted a joint action plan to some other nations to more effectively meet a new war threat if it comes. The plan calls for tight blockades and heavy bombing of vital spots.

Churchill made clear to officials here that Socialists had "left nothing in the British till." He promised Britain will pull through with more austerity if needed materials, including steel, can be had. But he also went home with new bank credits of $300 million, and an agreement to broaden the economic relationships between the two countries.

Quite frankly Churchill revealed in some private talks that Socialism has bankrupted England to a point beyond survival unless foreign aid can be had. Fiscal officials here were appalled at some of his revelations. He outlined a sweeping house cleaning if bankruptcy can be warded off for a time.

Tax returns this year will get close scrutiny as a result of scandals upturned by the Ways and Means Sub-commitee. Among items to come under the spot light are big deductions for entertainment and business expense; large depreciation claims, and returns that show income in cash payments. Instances of fraud uncovered will be sent immediately to the Department of Justice for action.

At least seven of Truman's principal spending proposals for this year are already on the skids with House committees. They are increased educational aid, socialized medicine, subsidized housing, higher social security benefits, increased public assistance and veterans' payments, bigger handouts to Europe, a vast scheme of flood controls, and the St. Lawrence waterway. In addition, he asked for stronger economic and price controls, which are unlikely.

Every resource available to House majority leaders was brought to bear to defeat the move to investigate scandals in the Department of Justice. The resolution was voted out of the Judiciary Committee by a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats. But House leaders named only tried and true Truman adherents as Democratic members of the committee of inquiry.

Administration forces are waging a bitter battle to save R.F.C. from extinction, but the bill to abolish it may go through anyhow. Congress feels R.F.C. had a high function when first set up under Hoover. But after Jesse Jones departed, it became a hang-out for "crony" job holders, influence peddlers and pouring out loans on applications that would have been thrown into the ash can by a reputable bank.

textile bulletin

VOL. 78 FEBRUARY, 1952 NO. 2

Council Considers Another Huge Crop

By JOHN MEBANE

THE government urgently needs this year a cotton crop of 16,000,000 bales, particularly in view of the dangerously low carryover. But its attainment will depend upon: the availability of sufficient farm machinery to overcome a growing labor shortage; an adequate supply of fertilizers and insecticides; the normal operation of competitive markets, unhampered by restrictive regulations which discourage large plantings, confuse growers and processors alike and increase costs.

This was the consensus of representatives of the cotton and the cotton textile industries at the 14th annual convention of the National Cotton Council held last month in New Orleans, La.

In a keynote address, Senator Allen J. Ellender (Democrat, La.) warned of what he termed the need for checking "big bureaucracy." "Don't run to the government for more laws and regulations," he urged. "Do everything you can for yourself." And he added: "The greatness of our country has been built on the incentives of competitive free enterprise. Our future will depend on continued accomplishments in the same American way. Some centralization of government cannot be avoided, especially in time of emergency, but we must not let it grow to the point where it destroys states rights and individual freedom."

There is no doubt of the need for attainment of the government's goal of 16,000,000 bales to be grown on 28,000,000 acres, Senator Ellender said. But the per-acre yield necessary to achieve that goal is about 280 pounds—nearly 20 pounds more than was produced last year. The end of the current marketing season is expected to find this nation with the lowest cotton carryover since 1925, or only about 2,000,000 bales. At the average rate of consumption prevailing in the past year, this would mean only a little over two months' supply for the mills.

As for prices, he said: "If we need higher prices for cotton, how about wheat and corn and soybeans, and many other farm products, some of which are directly affected by the cotton price level? If we go up with cotton, will these other crops have to go up too? And if so, are we walking into an inflationary trap? Maybe even a little lower price level for cotton, under some conditions, would be better than upsetting the situation for other crops and giving a big push to inflation. In view of these facts, I feel that any new legislation should be undertaken only as a last resort."

Warning of the dangers of an unsympathetic government attitude toward production, Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., council president said: "Our country will need production for many years to come, and we will need a government that knows what it takes to get production."

When the government appealed to the farmers to grow an unusually large crop last year, he pointed out, the council appealed likewise to the government to recognize the risks involved and to give the industry the co-operation needed. But, he added: "With a good many members of the administration, the attitude was to take the benefits of our huge production but to let the obligations slide."

While the industry fought and checked inflation with production, he asaid, "the administration harassed it every step of the way with price ceilings."

Textile industry spokesmen pointed out that their situation was similar. Through a tremendous production, they were able to check inflation; yet, they, too, were harassed constantly by confusing and what seemed at times conflicting government regulations and restrictions. The government further "turned a deaf ear" to the appeal for a stockpiling program.

In short, Mr. Young said, "the year 1951 goes into the record as one in which the American cotton industry rose to great heights of achievement in supplying the emergency needs of our country, but as one in which the government fell far short of reasonable co-operation in return."

He warned that if there is a big reduction in the 1952

A popular spot, visited by about 350 persons at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, La., during the meeting of the National Cotton Council in that city Jan. 28-29 was the room of exhibits displayed by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, center of cotton utilization research for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. Shown were samples of water-soluble cotton, acetylated cotton, improved tobacco shade cloth, and other developments. Posters described the laboratory's new cotton opener and loom attachment, and visitors had an opportunity to view photomicrographic slides of cotton fibers, yarns and fabrics.

crop, "and if demand continues as strong as now seems possible, we may yet see a shortage that will put our industry in the most desperate situation it has ever experienced. Such a shortage would make export controls unavoidable. It would cripple our efforts to free our economy of price ceilings."

Textile industry spokesmen at the meeting, including C. C. Hertwig of Macon, Ga., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, pointing out that this industry had demonstrated beyond question its ability to meet all defense and civilian needs, charged that continuation of price index controls not only was unnecessary and costly but actually is impeding the industry's recovery from the depression in which it finds itself as a result of sharply declining prices in the face of heavy costs.

These controls, they said, not only are adding confusion to the textile picture but have depressed the demand for raw cotton, have injured shippers and harassed other segments of this and allied industries. Their prompt removal, they said, would be one of the healthiest things that could occur for the cotton and the textile economy.

The council went on record as opposing extension of price and wage ceilings beyond the expiration of the Defense Production Act on June 30, charging that price ceilings "have contributed nothing toward inflation control, but have actually increased inflation by handicapping production."

The group voted to oppose the principle of ceiling price rollbacks until ceilings are repealed. It further urged recognition of all costs and cost increases, plus a reasonable profit, in ceiling regulations, and pledged itself to work for "decontrol by administrative action, and to strive toward relieving the damaging effects of ceilings upon the efficiency of the cotton industry."

The council contended that "A sound program of inflation control includes economy in government expenditures, restraints on credit for non-productive purposes, encouragement of private saving, and vigilant protection of a free enterprise economy as the only means through which maximum production can be obtained."

To continue price and wage ceilings, the council said in a resolution, "would accomplish no worthwhile object, but by discouraging production, it would injure the defense program of the whole free world and the welfare of all consumers."

The council also voted to support financial and technical measures designed to increase the accuracy of the U.S.D.A. crop estimate reports.

The council re-elected the following officers: Oscar Johnston, Greenville, Miss., chairman of the board; Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., president; L. T. Barringer, Memphis, Tenn., A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla., and H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., vice-presidents; William T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., treasurer, and William Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president and secretary.

The following are directors, representing spinners: Charles C. Hertwig, Macon, Ga., J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala., Fred W. Symmes, Greenville, S. C., and A. K. Winget, Albemarle, N. C., holdovers, and A. B. Emmert, Danville, Va., new.

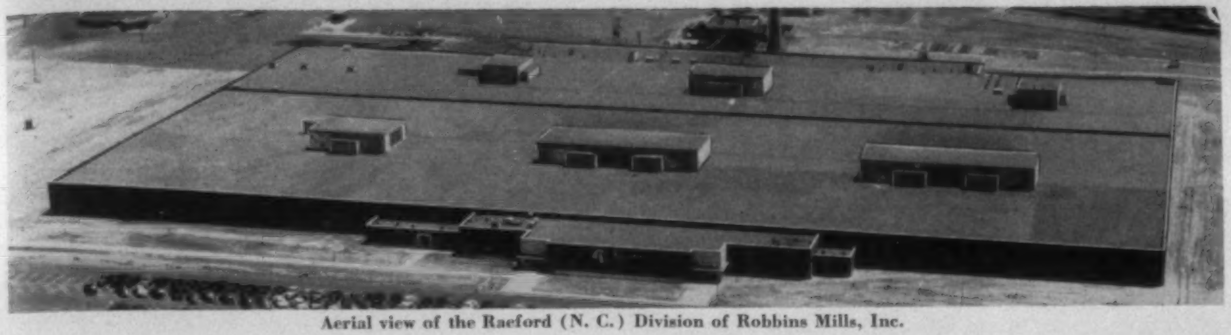
Major Projects Finished During Past Year

CONSTRUCTION in the textile field was slowed down somewhat during 1951 due to government regulations and restricted use of controlled materials. Through careful study and planning, however, the firm of C. M. Guest & Sons was able to proceed according to schedule on its projects and bring those scheduled for completion in 1951 to a successful conclusion. Working with engineers, structural changes were made in the designs of some projects which enabled them to proceed with a minimum use of controlled materials.

Located near Wallace, N. C., the home town of W. J. Carter, executive vice-president, and Harry C. Carter, vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., is Stevens' newest textile mill which Guest recently completed for the Stevens firm. This, the latest new mill to be built for Stevens, is a fitting tribute to W. J. and H. C. Carter, who have shown great ability in the textile industry and who have given of their time and energy to advance its future in the South. This fine mill is designed and constructed to embody the latest ideas in textile manufacturing. The windowless brick building of approximately 150,000 square feet is air conditioned in every department, including the office and warehouse areas. Except in the weave room, the walls are of cavity masonry construction. Because of the desire of the owners for perfect humidification and air conditioning control in the weave room, the walls in this area are insulated with two inches of foam glass. The roof is of built-up type with cork insulation. A spray pond is used in connection with the air conditioning system and is built to serve a dual purpose. The spray pond was designed larger than necessary for use with the air conditioning system alone as a water cooler, and it also serves as a supplemental water storage reservoir for fire protection. This eliminates the use of cooling towers on the top of the building.

For John P. King Mfg. Co. at Augusta, Ga., C. M. Guest & Sons did considerable work during 1951, consisting of a one-story, three-section cotton warehouse addition, a two-story addition between Mills Nos. 1 and 2, reroofing Mill No. 1 after the removal of the monitor, and miscellaneous maintenance and repairs. The warehouse addition with reinforced concrete foundation, has exterior and fire walls of masonry brick and two-inch wood roof decking over steel bar joists. The new warehouse will add about 25,000 square feet of space to the present storage facilities. The two-story structural steel addition with reinforced concrete floors and temporary frame and asbestos siding end walls is for supply room and storage.

In the extreme western part of North Carolina, Guest started construction at Andrews of a modern plant for Berkshire Knitting Mills for the manufacture of ladies' full-fashioned hosiery. Berkshire Knitting Mills is the



Aerial view of the Raeford (N. C.) Division of Robbins Mills, Inc.

largest producer of full-fashioned hosiery in the world and it is thought that exceptionally efficient operations will be attained at this, the firm's first venture in the South. The windowless mill is completely air conditioned and is constructed of brick, containing approximately 70,000 square feet. The establishment of this operation and others in the area is expected to take up part of the surplus of labor available in this western section and bring to the area a long-needed stabilizing influence in its economy.

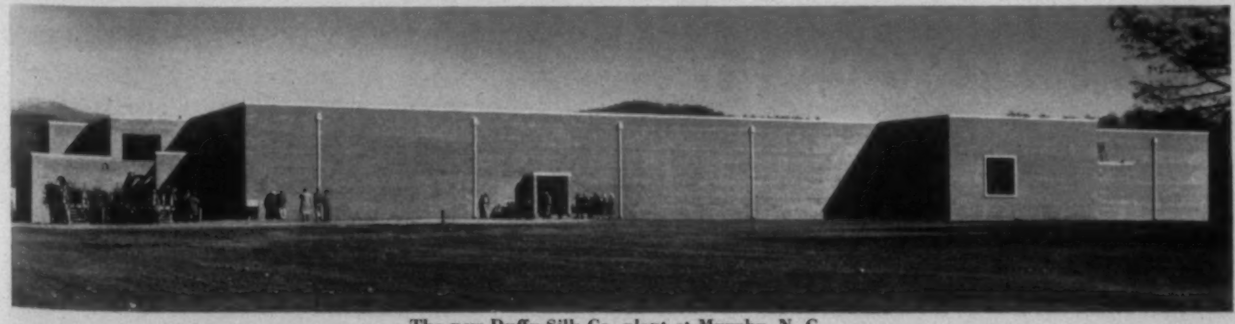
In process at the present time for Draper Corp. at East Spartanburg, S. C., is a project which consists of the mechanization of the foundry. To complete this job it is necessary to construct large concrete tunnels under about half of the foundry building and make certain building changes and erect structural steel supports for the machinery and conveyor systems. During 1951 Guest also constructed an additional story on an existing structure at the same plant. This project consisted of raising the roof the distance of one story, adding flooring in the new section, building outside brick walls and installing steel sash in a structural steel frame. Other construction by Guest at the East Spartanburg plant included the construction of concrete sand bins, and a building for moulders with concrete foundations and floors. For Draper at Arcadia, S. C., Guest built a modern office in the second floor of the existing building and a new warehouse building. The office portion is of the latest design and contains rubber floor tile, suspended ceiling with acoustical tile and gypsum tile partitions. An addition of approximately 15,000 square feet of warehouse space is provided in the one-story, concrete foundation, steel frame, brick building.

One of the largest weave mills in North Carolina was completed by C. M. Guest & Sons during 1951. This is the Raeford Division of Robbins Mills, Inc., located at Raeford, N. C. At Raeford, Robbins is manufacturing suiting materials, some of which embody the new synthetic discoveries such as dacron, orlon, nylon and rayon blends. The production is sent to Clarksville Finishing Division of Robbins Mills, Inc., at Clarksville, Va., for dyeing and finishing operations. The new mill of approximately 400,000 square feet and located on a 200-acre site, contains all operations relative to weaving. Excellent working conditions are provided the employees in this windowless brick mill of structural steel frame. Heat is provided by two 250 horsepower coal-fired boilers and the mill is completely air conditioned, including refrigeration and humidification. Excellent lighting is provided in the mill for expert operations and outside the mill at night the lighted spray pond and indirect illumination around the mill make the scene one of beauty. The northern exposed walls are insulated with two-inch foam glass and the roof is insulated. Maple flooring is used throughout.

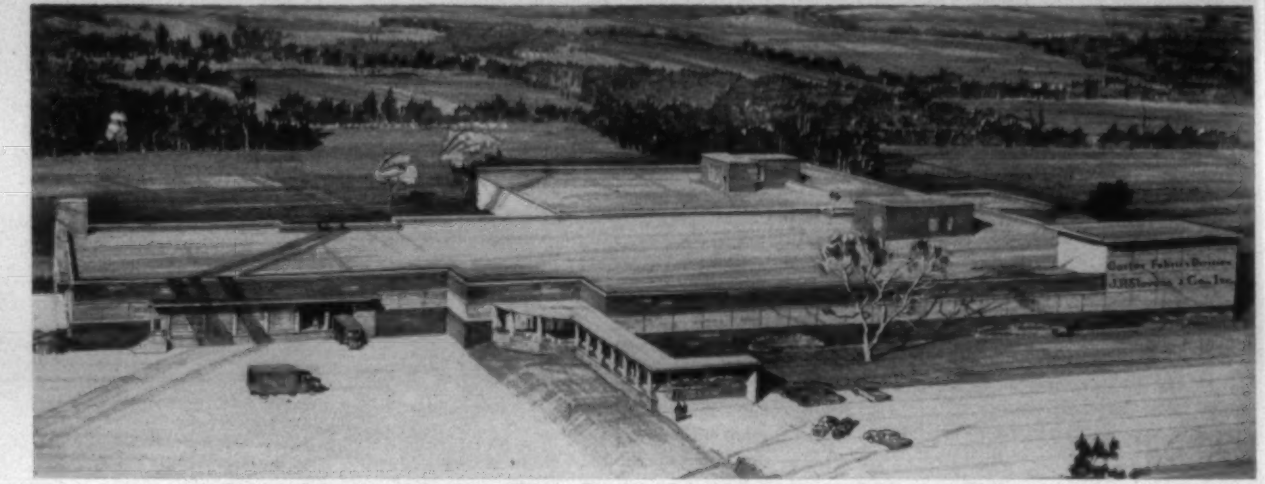
At Griffin, Ga., Guest has underway construction of a two-story addition to Plant No. 1 of the Dundee Mills group, makers of well-known "Dundee" towels. The new construction includes office space for the mill superintendent, new stairs, elevator, and toilet towers, renovation of an old toilet tower and approximately 39,000 square feet of manufacturing floor space. The new portion and the adjoining building will be windowless with air conditioning, with an enlarged parking area which will provide increased facilities for employees.

Murphy, N. C., is the location of the new throwing plant which Guest is now building for the Duffy Silk Co., one of the largest throwsters in the textile field. It represents the last word in plants of this type. It will be equipped with the latest type of machines, will keep pace with the latest trends and changes and will be completely air conditioned for quality control and comfort of the employees. The building is designed with one front wall and one end wall of permanent brick construction and the other two walls with insulated temporary construction for future expansion. The building is one story and windowless. Heat is provided by electricity with electric coils installed in the air conditioning ducts. This new method of heating eliminates the necessity of having a boiler plant in connection with the mill. Foam glass insulation is used in the masonry walls and the mill has an insulated roof. Water will be furnished from a deep well on the plant site.

Also in the hosiery manufacturing field, Guest built for



The new Duffy Silk Co. plant at Murphy, N. C.



Architectural drawing of the Carter Fabrics Division plant of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Wallace, N. C.

Sandhurst Mills, Inc., at Rockingham, N. C., a mill designed to house 16 32-section, 60-gauge, 15-denier full-fashioned Reading knitting machines with all auxiliary equipment. Sandhurst was designed and constructed with emphasis on efficiency and has been planned for easy future expansion to include dyeing and finishing operations. Air conditioned and humidified throughout, Sandhurst is one of the finest small hosiery mills in the South.

To the original Dublin (Va.) Woolen Mills of M. T. Stevens Southern, division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., built by Guest in 1948, additional space was provided when Guest constructed extensions to the cloth storage and chemical storage areas. Maintenance and repairs have been handled by C. M. Guest & Sons at this plant since the original plant was constructed.

When J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., went ahead with plans for an office building in Greensboro, N. C., to house the Carter Fabrics Operating Group, C. M. Guest & Sons was chosen to construct these facilities for the textile firm. This building is the newest textile mill office in the South and provides spacious offices for the executives of the Carter Fabrics Group, adequate and comfortable offices for employees, space for the manufacturing control laboratory, purchasing department for supplies used by all Southern mills of the Stevens chain, group accounting department, synthetic yarn purchasing department for all Stevens mills, manufacturing control office and other important divisions of the company. The exterior wall construction is of cream colored Roman brick and red modular brick used in combination with native Tennessee crab orchard stone and Mosai stone. Perfatone acoustic treatment is used throughout the office building allowing easy access to electric wiring and air conditioning ducts when rpeairs are necessary. Sound cushioning is effected by the installation of perforated metal-wool sound absorbent pads supported on galvanized wire mesh which provide an air space between the metal facing and the pads. This Perfatone unit is clipped into furred channels in the ceiling instead of being stuck down with an adhesive material in the usual manner. This allows the acoustic tile to be removed easily and replaced quickly when the repair is completed. One outstanding feature of this building is the heating system which pumps heat from deep wells and utilizes the warmth of the water in the Winter and reverses the process in the Summer for cooling purposes. North Carolin's climate is ideally suited to this means of providing warm and cool air.

In the last few years the Hartwell (Ga.) Mills has changed so much that an old-timer would not recognize it. Several years ago, a modern windowless mill addition was constructed which at that time was one of the few cotton mills cooled with refrigeration. Just recently, Guest has given the exterior of the old mill building a face lifting by veneering and insulating it. Part of the job of modernization included lowering monitors which was accomplished without destroying the roof structure. Additional warehouse units have been constructed and the exteriors of the warehouse buildings repaired. The old parking lot has been improved and extended and the grounds landscaped.

Renovation of the offices of Riverside Mills, Inc., at Augusta, Ga., is being done by C. M. Guest & Sons at this time. The project consists of completely renovating the offices, installing new partitions and completely refinishing all remaining construction. When this work is completed, Riverside will have excellent, modern office space.

1951 saw Guest constructing additional facilities at the Robbins Mills Clarksville (Va.) Finishing Division. The original plant was begun in early 1946 and the third addition was made to the water treatment plant in 1951 increasing the capacity about 30 per cent. Also at Clarksville, Guest relocated the raw water pumps supplying water from the Roanoke River to the filter plant, this relocation having been necessitated by the construction of the new Buggs Island Dam. This project consisted of raising the pump station and constructing a bridge to the pump station as well as relocating the 16-inch water lines. Additional burling and mending and package dyeing facilities were added, enlarging this section of the mill approximately 18,000 square feet. An addition to the steam power plant is presently under way consisting of the installation of an additional 1,200 horsepower coal-fired boiler and auxiliary equipment, including a new 12-inch steam main from the boiler house to the principal dye house. This new boiler installation increases the total capacity to 2,950 horsepower and 220,000 pounds of steam per hour in the four Keeler boilers.

As part of a five-year development program, six government-sponsored cotton textile mills having an aggregate of 150,000 spindles are expected to start functioning in the Punjab province of Pakistan by the end of 1952 or in the early part of 1953, Syed Ali Hussain Gardezi, Punjab development minister, disclosed recently.

Ruffin Presents Industry Arguments For Ending Of Textile Price Control

ELIMINATION of government price control as a necessary step toward ending the "killing blight of deflation" in the textile industry and toward restoration of production, employment, margins, and the incentives of a free market was urged by William H. Ruffin, board chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an address Jan. 31 before the annual dinner of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Ruffin characterized the effects of continued price control in this industry as "poisonous." Under regulation, he said, "confidence is turned into doubt, courage becomes fear, resourcefulness is replaced by caution, planning is turned into waiting, the taking of normal business risks gives way to a drawing in of commitments, the sense of freedom is thwarted by a feeling of imprisonment." It is of little moment that the current market is below ceiling, he said. The "stifling effects" and cost burdens of control are still present.

Mr. Ruffin, who is president and treasurer of Erwin Mills, Inc., at Durham, N. C., said that under control cotton textiles had lost 20 per cent in production of goods, had suffered a 25 to 30 per cent drop in their average price structure, and had experienced a decline in manufacturing margins to levels nearly two cents a pound below those of O.P.A. days in 1946. He noted that the industry was operating "under forced draft" 15 months ago, where other industries are only now at that stage, and hoped that these other trades are not "destined to an ultimate experience such as ours."

Mr. Ruffin entered upon a many pronged analysis of current national, industrial and textile problems, covering price controls, the values of a free economy, excessive government spending, taxation, depreciation allowances, the problem of getting 125,000 textile workers back to full-time employment, and the difficulties of the textile industry with foreign competition, particularly that of Japan. *(Editor's note: see following article).*

He hailed the effort of the textile industry to do something about an outmoded price control by getting the facts before the nation, and expressed gratification that an international conference of the textile industries of the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States is being planned for the near future.

Mr. Ruffin struck out initially at government controls, citing the strong inflationary influence which the threat of regulation exerted in textiles for several months before a gamble on what O.P.S. would do, and as textiles already had caught up in production with the realities of demand, "the factors of uncertainty and confusion immediately began their work of corrosion and disintegration which has continued to the present time."

Though prices dropped below ceiling, the problem of price control did not end, the speaker said. "The grind of the administrative machinery is still there; the interpretative work of legal counsel is still there; the labors of a great corps of accountants and clerks are still there; the time consuming job of analyzing regulations and making reports is still there; the particular situations of your customers and suppliers are still there; the prospects of new regulations with another wave of interpretations, analyses, computations, surveys, studies, investigations, determinations, reports, protests and appeals are still there. The terrific expense and deadly harassment of all these are still there." These are the tangible results of control; they combine to stifle the "dynamic motivation" which is the essence of business progress, reversing the American psychology.

In contrast with wage and price controls which never in history have worked and which the speaker said were again proving this rule, free markets are based on the principle that each individual producer is best qualified to make sound decisions on production and distribution and each individual consumer is best qualified to choose the goods he needs. The aggregate of such choices, he said, when tested in a free market, result in wiser solutions of economic problems "than any decision dictated by government." As a people free to think, act, work, choose and compete, Americans are opposed to "any monopolistic practices, whether they be by capital, labor or government."

"Only in this way could the nation remain strong, and in the present crisis it is particularly vital that the protection of freedom dominate every government action," he said. The collapse of America would mean the collapse of freedom everywhere. "It is imperative," he said, "that we do not renounce the one thing that has placed us in this commanding position—individual freedom, individual enterprise and the incentives which keep individual enterprise strong and flourishing."

A strong America, Mr. Ruffin continued, requires sound and honest money. So long as the government continues to spend more than it takes in, the value of the dollar will diminish. Every step the government takes cheapening the value of money renders the nation more vulnerable to Socialism and Communism and brings nearer the end of the free enterprise system. Price control fails because it attacks only the symptoms of inflation; deficit spending and cheap money are the source of inflation. The urgent need of the day is the drastic curtailment of civilian activities of the government, careful scrutiny of defense dollars, reduced spending, balance of expenses with income, and provision to begin amortizing the federal debt.

Mr. Ruffin struck out at "confiscatory" taxation and "unrealistic" depreciation allowances. Prescribed depreciation rates work in periods of level values, but are ruinous in a period of inflation where from 100 cent dollars invested only dollars of 50 per cent purchasing power are recovered. Beyond this, government begins with a 52 per cent cut on corporate profits and then "deals itself in for 82 per cent of every added dollar of profit through the mis-called excess profits tax." The 82 per cent burden hits hardest those companies and industries where expansion is most needed and replacement needs for machinery and equipment are most critical. Industry is not permitted to retain enough out of income to make up for what it cannot recover through under-depreciation. Those who say that the tax load has not damaged productive capacity may believe industry's claims when "our machines and equipment fall apart."

Turning to textiles again, Mr. Ruffin cited the rapid growth of foreign competition, with gains in many nations, but particularly Japan which has expanded from 1,000,000 operable spindles in 1946 to more than 6,000,000 today, and probably took first place in 1951 textile exports. He estimated her exports for 1952 at 1,300,000,000 yards. American exports which showed some improvement in 1951 have been trending downward since October.

The crisis for the American industry lies in the time when a shrunken world market, a greatly expanded spindleage in exporting countries, and an adequate cotton supply combine to force foreign surpluses into the home market. The new and modern equipment of Japanese and Western European mills will then be a telling factor, but even more so will be low wage levels abroad. Wages in American mills are twice those of Western Europe and ten times those of Japan. "Yet our State Department," Mr. Ruffin said, "under the reciprocal trade program has relentlessly pursued the policy of destroying our tariff protection. Never at any time high enough to afford adequate protection from the lower cost countries, it has now been reduced by approximately one-third.

"The most vital problem of the cotton textile industry today," the speaker said, "is its recovery to a level of sound and profitable operation. Upon this depends the restoration of more than 125,000 people to full-time employment. In addition to the tragic social consequences of the present unemployment is the grave danger of the dispersal of the working forces to other types of employment—a development which would greatly weaken the productive powers of the industry in the event of future emergencies. Upon this recovery depends the maintenance of the huge investment values in the industry, the continuation of its modernization and research programs, and its uninterrupted contribution to farm income and to the revenues of the federal government."

Dr. Murchison Looks At Japanese Textiles

THE changing pattern of international trade resulting from the trend toward self-sufficiency in textiles over large areas of the globe makes it inadvisable for Japan to place too great dependence on the expansion of its cotton textile industry, the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute states in a study issued recently.

In a pamphlet entitled *Japan and the World Cotton Goods Trade* and made public by the institute last month, the history of international competition in textiles is charted. The institute admits that Japan must export to live and export still more to prosper and that it is to the interest of every country that this objective be met adequately and promptly.

But the pamphlet, prepared by A.C.M.I. economic advisor Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, points out that it is not self-evident that the restoration of the pre-war export pattern, which gave to cotton goods the predominating role, is to the best interest of Japan. It explains that such excessive dependence on one type of commodity which is competitively produced in other countries could be unfortunate both for Japan and its competitors.

"England, long predominant in cotton textiles, has been forced by circumstances to one-third or less of her former value of manufacture," the pamphlet states. "Only her great versatility in the expansion or development of alternative industries prevented a catastrophe in her national economy. Japan tasted a similar experience when nylon overturned her once prosperous silk trade, and by the late 1930s was inviting serious counter actions from other countries with respect to cotton goods."

In discussing the "issues of adjustment" the pamphlet emphasizes these points: An over-expanded Japanese cotton goods industry in a shrinking world market could be a source of great distress to the Japanese economy, and in a desperate attempt to survive could generate confusion and demoralization throughout the world textile trade. Thus, however important it may be that Japan's cotton goods industry grow and prosper without arbitrary restriction, it is equally important that the principle of proportionality be observed and that heed be given to the limitations imposed by economic reality.

The sharply lower costs of the Japanese industry, which approximate about one-third of those in the United States, must be accepted as a basic fact. If these labor cost differentials are translated fully into competitive advantages, Japan probably could for a time attain mastery of the international market for staple cotton goods. Such an outcome was threatened in the 1930s when 78 countries felt it necessary to adopt restrictive measures directed primarily against Japanese imports. A complete repetition of pre-war experience regarding Japanese competition need not be expected.

Prior to World War I the international cotton goods movement ranged from eight to ten billion yards annually as contrasted with present volume of about five and one-half billion yards. As the total has shrunk there have been striking changes in the export shares of certain countries.

Up to 1914, Britain dominated export trade in cotton manufactures with 73 per cent of the total. In 1913 her volume was about seven billion yards—greater by a billion and a half yards than the current world total. Britain's present volume is less than 20 per cent of this diminished total. Should the Japanese cotton goods trade regain its pre-war peak, Japan would have one-half or more of the world total as it now stands.

In the pre-World War I years, production of cotton textiles was centered mainly in the United Kingdom, the United States and western Europe which accounted for 70 per cent of world production. Since that time cotton textile industries have sprung up and grown rapidly in Japan, India, China, Mexico, Canada, Central and South America, South Africa, Egypt, Cuba, and more lately, Pakistan, not to mention numerous other areas where production has become of some consequence in recent years. This development has diminished the over-all import need and in some instances created new net exporters of major importance, particularly Japan, India and Mexico.

Since World War II the trend toward local or domestic self-sufficiencies in textiles has been strengthened by the loss of stable relationships between the world's currencies and the difficulties of international settlements. The resulting chronic problem of trade imbalance, crippling, as it has, the normal flow of goods into and out of the soft-currency countries, has virtually forced upon these countries programs of domestic industrialization, particularly where surpluses of raw material and man-power exist.

Fostered by the agencies of the United Nations and by the far-flung American aid programs, the trend has been strengthened by the inculcation of social objectives. The doctrines of full employment and higher standards of living converging with the practical difficulties of trade maintenance have created new and dynamic nationalisms which are destined to effect important changes in the composition and character of world trade.

Those nations which have suffered most from the absence of exchange conditions favorable to liberal trade will in their new programs themselves take actions inimical to liberal trade. For the transition period, in each country there is indicated a strengthening of protectionism in all its forms insofar as it contributes to specific international objectives. Among these objectives, the building of a textile industry invariably has a place of higher priority, usually the first place. All factors considered, it appears evident that the loss of magnitude in the international cotton goods trade is not to be regarded as an emergency phenomenon. International conflicts and dislocations have nurtured it. Nationalistic programs will sustain it.

In 1950, Japan took second place in the world cotton goods trade with exports of 1.1 billion yards, being exceeded only by India with exports of about 1.3 billion yards. Their exports for 1951 promise to be in approximately equal volume. Although the United Kingdom has recovered somewhat from her extreme post-war depression in cotton textiles her best efforts have failed to achieve an export greater than 900 million yards which is a small fraction of her former peak.

The United States, which reached an all-time peak in 1947 of one and one-half billion yards of exports, has lost ground rapidly because of the especial handicaps of dollar shortages, exchange restrictions and increased competition from lower cost countries. Her 1950 exports were about 550 million yards, and the estimates for 1951 approximate 750 million yards.

The export declines of the western countries have in general occurred despite a chronic excess of production capacity relative to domestic requirements. Their trade experience, when related to the world export total, confirms a diminishing market potential. Further taken in conjunction with the growth of home industries it serves to render highly speculative for any country an ambitious program of cotton manufacturing expansion based on export expectations.

The United States, because of her raw cotton exports, has a dual interest in Japanese textile expansion. Her cotton agriculture, as well as her textile manufacture, has a profound interest in international readjustments as they relate to maximum cotton consumption both at home and abroad. These two interests correctly viewed do not clash. They are complementary. In certain years prior to World War II Japan was our leading raw cotton market. During the 1930s her takings of American cotton averaged about one and one-quarter million bales annually. During the post-war period, with the exception of 1950-51, American cotton has been used by the Japanese in even larger proportion.

Acetate Information Bureau Established

To aid garment manufacturers in complying with the new fair trade practices for the chemical fibers industry, recently announced by the Federal Trade Commission, Celanese Corp. of America has established an acetate information bureau which will furnish fiber identification material for acetate fabric and garments. The F.T.C. ruling, promulgated Dec. 11, 1951, makes it mandatory to differentiate between fabrics made of acetate and those made of rayon in all labeling, advertising and sales promotion material.

The difference between another potential government regulatory headache and a real merchandising opportunty lies in the method of compliance with F.T.C. ruling. Minimum compliance can prove just as troublesome and expensive as an adequate observance which provides clear, concise fiber information and care instruction tags.

Accordingly, Celanese has established the acetate information bureau to help manufacturers comply with the new regulations with a minimum of expense and effort. The acetate information bureau will supply, without charge or regard to trade-mark associations, a variety of correctly worded tags suitable for use on garments made wholly or predominantly of acetate fibers. These tags carry care instructions as well as fiber identification and are adaptable for the manufacturer's own trade-mark and sales message.

As acetate will be a new word in the consumer language, Celanese plans the most extensive consumer education campaign in the history of the textile industry to acquaint the buying public with its desirable characteristics. Full-page advertisements in national magazines *(Life, Saturday Evening Post, Woman's Home Companion, Good Housekeeping* and the top fashion publications) and a nation-wide network television show will carry the acetate story to consumers throughout the country.

Aimed at the nation's major retail markets, the Celanese network television show is telecast on alternate Wednesday evenings on the nation-wide ABC-TV hook-up. Known as "The Celanese Theatre," it features the plays of Eugene O'Neill, Maxwell Anderson, Philip Barry, Robert Sherwood and other famed playrights.

Mindful of the tremendous training job to be done at the sales personnel level, the Celanese acetate information bureau has prepared a variety of sales training aids on acetate identification. These include a sales training film on acetate fibers and fabrics; acetate information booklets for sales personnel; reprints of the F.T.C. ruling; a copywriter's manual with suggested copy-tested phrases for advertising and promoting acetate fabrics and merchandise; and a calendar of Celanese nation-wide fashion advertising for planning local tie-in promotions.

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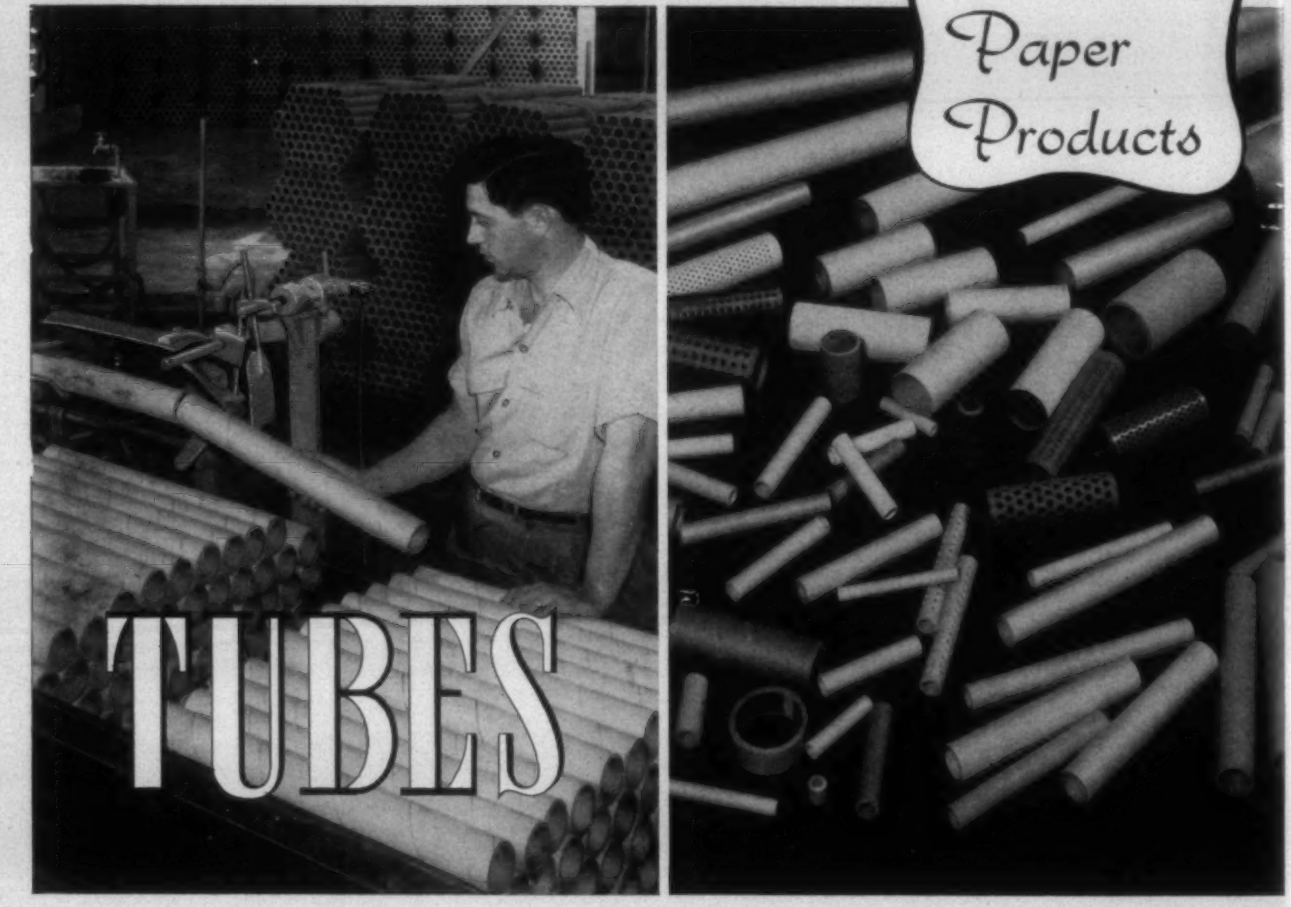

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Blending Of Cotton By Fineness Determination

By WALTER REGNERY, President, Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co.

ONE big problem confronting the research worker in textiles is to develop reliable tools to measure the degree of perfection of the product we are working with, either in the raw or finished state. He cannot depend on human judgment, as was done in the past, because he is seeking out much smaller differences. In the cotton industry, for example, extraordinary skill of human judgment has been developed in classifying cotton fiber as to length, grade, strength, and fineness, and in evaluating the quality of the finished yarn. The results of such judgments have been used to establish the best running conditions for our machinery, but because of the rather rough way we evaluate our materials, we have not been able to make precise minor adjustments which can add up to give a substantial gain.

Effect of Cotton Fineness on Yarn Production

One of the machines developed by research scientists to determine accurately and quickly the fineness of the cotton fiber is the instrument known as the Micronaire. From the rate at which air under constant pressure passes through a weighed sample of fiber, the average fineness can be estimated. Once this tool was available, cotton of known fineness could be processed and evaluated in terms of mill operation. It was shown that very fine fibers tended to make a stronger yarn since it had more fibers in a given cross section; however, unless these fibers had unusually high individual strengths, many more neps would develop from the very fine cotton. Very coarse fibers would process with few neps but could not be used to process light yarns, as there are not enough individual fibers per cross section in the yarn to allow proper binding together of these fibers.

We make window shade cloth at our mill which is a print cloth weight fabric of a premium quality. The high quality is dependent on producing yarn with the smallest possible number of neps and with the most uniform appearance which can be obtained from carded stock. To make window shade cloth, this yarn must be woven into long cuts which have a minimum of minor defects and no major ones. We are, therefore, very interested in keeping our neps down to a minimum.

We believed that the fineness of cotton directly affected the number of neps in a yarn and its appearance. Spot checks on the 1950 crop showed that the fineness of cotton produced in any given area varied widely. We buy most of our cotton in the Memphis area and tests showed that the fineness of a single crop lot would average as low as three micrograms per inch, with some bales going down to 2.5. Other lots might have an average fineness as high as four micrograms per inch.

To evaluate the effect of fineness, five-bale samples of this new cotton were run through the mill. These lots were run one after the other on the same machinery throughout, and we obtained the results shown in Table I.

TABLE I

EFFECT OF COTTON FINENESS ON THE SPINNING OPERATION

Sample Number	Average Fineness (mg/in)	Nep Count	Ends Down Per 1,000 Spindles Per Hour on Spinning 30s Yarn
1	2.9	62	64
2	4.2	35	28
3	5.3	22	62

With an average fineness of 2.9 micrograms per inch, a 62 nep count and 64 ends down per 1,000 spindles per hour on 30s yarn are obtained. On $1\frac{3}{32}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch cotton, if it were mature and strong, you could actually spin up to about 54s, or at least 50s, and be within the spinning limits. However, you very rarely find cotton of this length which has this low fineness, so that the poor performance is due to immature or undeveloped fibers. With $1\frac{3}{32}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch cotton having a fineness of 4.2, the highest practical spinning limit is 37; therefore, when we were spinning 30s yarn we were trying to reach only 82 per cent of the spinning limit for this particular cotton. However, when we went to 5.3 in fineness, we went to 102 per cent of our spinning limit for this particular length cotton, because the highest spinning limit that you could possibly get out of it would probably be 29s, and this would be very difficult to run. It is obvious from this mill test that we would have to be very careful in processing either very fine or very coarse cotton.

Our past procedure was to buy crop lots from chosen localities with some lots containing as many as 1,000 bales. These bales, after purchase, were shipped to the mill and stocked in our warehouses in stacks of about 1,000 bales. When this cotton was consumed, one of these stacks was used up before another was started on. Often one stack would represent one crop lot, and this would be the feed for our mill for two weeks. Our checks on the 1950 crop showed that the fineness of one of these lots of cotton might run as low as three micrograms per inch, and when this occurred we would have our mill loaded with very fine fibered cotton which would give us excessive neps, high ends down in spinning, and other difficulties. We therefore decided to assure ourselves that the cotton going into our mill each day would have as far as possible the same average fineness. This was done by grading the baled cotton by fineness as it was received, and blending bales of the finenesses required to achieve the desired average. We have followed this procedure for the entire 1950 Delta crop, and the results have been most gratifying.

Grading Cotton Into the Mill by Fineness

After the purchase was made in Memphis, the samples from the bales were expressed to our mill. If the lot represented one crop, the fineness was determined on every fifth bale. If the maximum variation for a given lot were not over 0.5, the average of these tests was used to assign a fineness to this lot of cotton. If the variation in reading were more than 0.5, all the bales were tested, and the individual bales were assigned their own fineness. Our total purchase of this type of cotton to run into the new crop would be about 35,000 bales. By the time the cotton started arriving at the mill, we had determined the fineness on about half of it. A tabulation of these results showed that if we segregated the cotton into fineness groups, we would be able to blend these groups in our opening room and have the proper percentage of each fineness going into the mill daily for the entire crop.

The four fineness groups set up were:

(1) Less than 3.2
(2) 3.2-3.8
(3) 3.8-4.2
(4) More than 4.2

Knowing the fineness of a given lot or bale of cotton by the time it arrived at the mill, we would then store it in a warehouse containing only bales in one of the above fineness groups. Then to feed the mill, a given number of bales could be taken from each warehouse, or fineness group, so that we would have the same blend as to fineness going into the mill every day.

The staple of the bales of cotton purchased to run our mill for ten months, all very carefully selected and bought mostly from crop lots in the Memphis area (about 95 per cent of it came from West Memphis, Arkansas, up the river 50 miles, all in Delta land) ran from $1\frac{3}{32}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch, and the grade was all middling or above. The seed was about 90 per cent D.P.L. 14 with some Stoneville 2 B. The most interesting point is that this wide variety of fineness was obtained with such carefully selected cotton. It looks as though it is quite possible to buy cotton with a narrow range of fineness by selecting either variety or territories. Since this is the case, it seems imperative to blend such cotton by fineness if we expect even running work in our mill.

Our product was correspondingly more uniform after we blended by fineness than before. We also noticed little variation in ends down throughout the running of the 1950 crop, whereas in 1949 we had the proverbial good and bad days in the running of the work. The only additional cost to carry the outlined procedure was for the labor of operating the Micronaire instrument. For the entire crop of 35,000 bales this came to $2,500, or seven cents per bale.

To summarize, I think we can make the following statements: (1) The fineness of cotton strongly influences the spinning operation and the quality of yarn produced. (2) Uniform fineness in a supply of cotton cannot be attained by buying cotton of a single variety or from a single region. (3) By measuring the average fineness of each bale and by proper blending on standard mill equipment, one can be sure that the cotton being fed into the mill has the same average fineness from day to day. (4) When the fineness of the cotton entering a mill is controlled in this way, variations in nep count at the card and in the finished product can be reduced. Ups and downs in the operation of spinning or card rooms can be eliminated, and spinning production can be held near maximum speed since only a small reserve must be maintained to allow for performance variation. (5) Control of fineness permits a mill to operate its machinery continuously at the optimum settings for fibers of the fineness grade decided upon.

In conclusion, I hope to have shown where we have successfully used a tool and procedure developed in a research laboratory and applied them to our everyday mill operation. Today we produce a better product in fewer man-hours because we have utilized this technique. Research in this instance is paying daily dividends. This is only one simple example of where work accomplished can pay off to make our textile industry more competitive. There are other similar examples where research is already paying dividends which have come out of the comparatively small effort of our industry in this field. This limited research has proved itself to our industry. An expanded program is badly needed. I believe only about 15 per cent of our industry is now supporting the co-operative programs of T.R.I. and I.T.T. If this support were only doubled, I am sure that we could all look to the future with much more confidence.

The foregoing paper was delivered before the 22nd annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute.

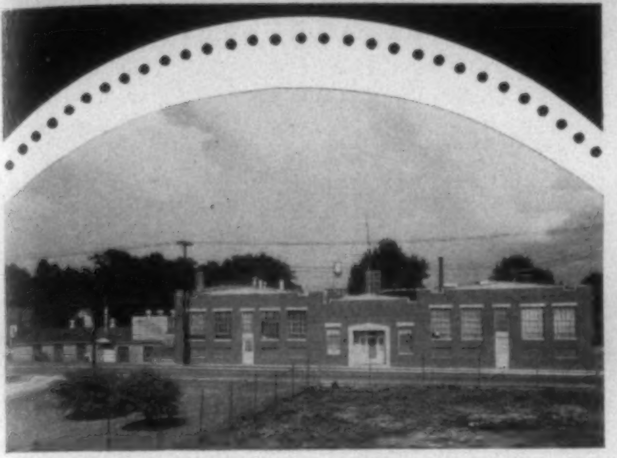
Effect Of Waste Machine Process On Staple

By V. E. OLEMAN

ALL mill men know that the putting back of reworkable waste into the work has a tendency to hurt the work to some degree. The work does not seem to run so well if the amount fed back into the opening is excessive. So most mills endeavor to keep the reworkable waste down to a minimum.

But just why does this reworkable waste cause injury to the running of the work? With this in mind, we set out to determine the primary cause of this. We think we have laid our finger on the primary cause of why reworked waste does not run as well as the cotton from the original bale.

Having several mills to select from to run the test, we selected a combed yarn mill that was running $1\frac{1}{16}$-inch cotton and making from 18s to 30s all combed yarn. This mill was equipped with the latest type of two-beater waste machine of modern design. We had available the means of testing the length of the fibers and also their inherent tensile strength. For the length of fibers test we used the Fibro-



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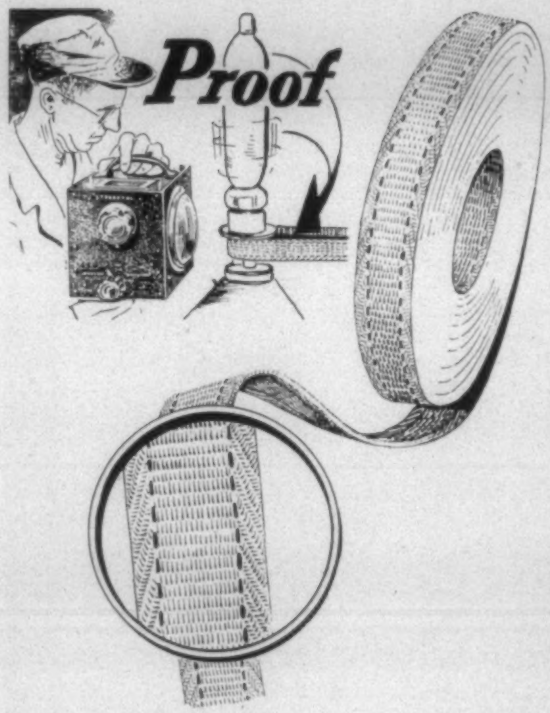

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graph and for the tensile strength, we used the Pressley break.

The purpose of the tests was to determine the effect of the waste machine on the staple of the cotton that was run through it and also its effect on the inherent strength of the fibers.

We made two different tests on the Fibrograph machine. First we compared the finished drawing sliver with the cotton coming from the waste machine. Second, we compared the roving and stick waste just before going through the waste machine with the cotton coming from the waste machine. On the second test that we made we compared the Pressley break between the roving and stick waste and the cotton from the waste machine.

RESULTS OF TEST

Drawing Sliver compared with Cotton from Waste Machine, Fibrograph

Description	Mean Length (Inches)	Upper Half by Weight (Inches)
Drawing sliver	1.05	1.20
" "	1.04	1.20
" "	1.02	1.17
Average	1.037	1.190
Reworked waste	.95	1.12
" "	.93	1.11
" "	.87	1.11
Average	.917	1.113

Roving and Stick Waste Compared with Cotton From Waste Machine

	Mean Length (Inches)	Upper Half by Weight (Inches)
Roving and stick waste	1.04	1.17
" " " "	1.05	1.19
" " " "	1.06	1.23
Average	1.050	1.197
Reworked waste	.88	1.10
" "	.90	1.10
" "	.90	1.09
Average	.893	1.097

PRESSLEY BREAKS

Average before going through waste machine—69,800 pounds.

Average after going through the waste machine—70,700 pounds.

To those who are not familiar with these tests, we would like to explain that the Fibrograph is an electronic machine that gives an end result that tells you what the average length of the fibers being tested is in inches. Also it tells you what the upper half of the longest fibers by weight is in length in inches.

The length given in the upper half measurement corresponds to the classer's length of cotton in the commercial grading of cotton. The Pressley break gives the inherent strength of the fibers in cross section as calculated to pounds per square inch of fibers being tested.

On the first Fibrograph test with the drawing sliver compared with the reworked waste we lost in staple length .120 inches in the mean length or average length of all fibers tested. This is a loss of about one-eighth of an inch. On the upper half by weight test we lost .77 inches. On the second Fibrograph test we lost almost .157 inches in the mean or average length of the staple. In the upper half by weight test we lost .100 inches. As a result of the Pressley break test, there was a slight increase of about one per cent in the inherent tensile strength of the fibers, which may be accounted for in a slight variation in the character of the cotton being tested.

There is a denfiite loss in staple length in cotton that is processed through a two-beater waste machine. These fibers must be broken up by the action of the pins on the beaters. The loss in staple length on $1\frac{1}{16}$-inch combed cotton is an average of about one-eighth of an inch. It is this loss in staple length that gives the trouble in the reprocessing of waste. It is like mixing or blending cotton of shorter staple than is being run in the original mix of cotton.

No appreciable loss in inherent strength of the fibers is experienced due to the reworking of the cotton. The trouble seems to lie strictly in the loss in the staple length of all the fibers. Another thing shown by this test is that the combing of the cotton greatly increases the length of the upper half by weight of the cotton. To get to the point, the upper half by weight of bale $1\frac{1}{16}$-inch cotton is 1.0625 inches, but after combing this increases to about 1.20 inches, or we might say that $1\frac{1}{16}$-inch combed cotton is equivalent to $1\frac{3}{16}$-inch uncombed cotton.

Lowenstein Plant To Use Node System

Spinning machinery of the Node system, the first to be operated in the South, will be installed in the new John A. Lyons Plant of M. Lowenstein & Son at Anderson, S. C. Made principally of aluminum, the machines are half as wide as present spinning machines and produce extra large bobbins. A new model Draper box-type loom will be used throughout; cards are being bought from the Platt Co., Ltd., England.

Avisco Broadens Worsted Experiments

American Viscose Corp., which installed a Warner & Swasey Pacific converter at Marcus Hook, Pa., more than a year ago, has recently broadened the work of its textile research department's worsted division by installing a 48-spindle Saco-Lowell FS-4 roving frame and a 48-spindle Saco-Lowell SS-4 spinning frame.

These new Saco-Lowell machines, new developments which are becoming standard, will process all the man-made fibers and all natural fibers except cotton in any length up to seven inches. Their use will be confined to the newer or modified worsted system, which involves fewer operations than the standard Bradford system.

The new roving frame receives an untwisted sliver, drafts it, inserts minimum twist, and delivers it on a roving bobbin ready for spinning. The new spinning frame accepts the roving from the FS-4 rover and spins it into yarn.

Both frames can be used with the converter and a new pin drafter, which has also been installed at Marcus Hook, to process yarn from tow with fewer intermediate steps. Although work remains to be done in developing the techniques of a suitable sequence of operations required to spin commercially acceptable yarn from tow, Avisco, which has

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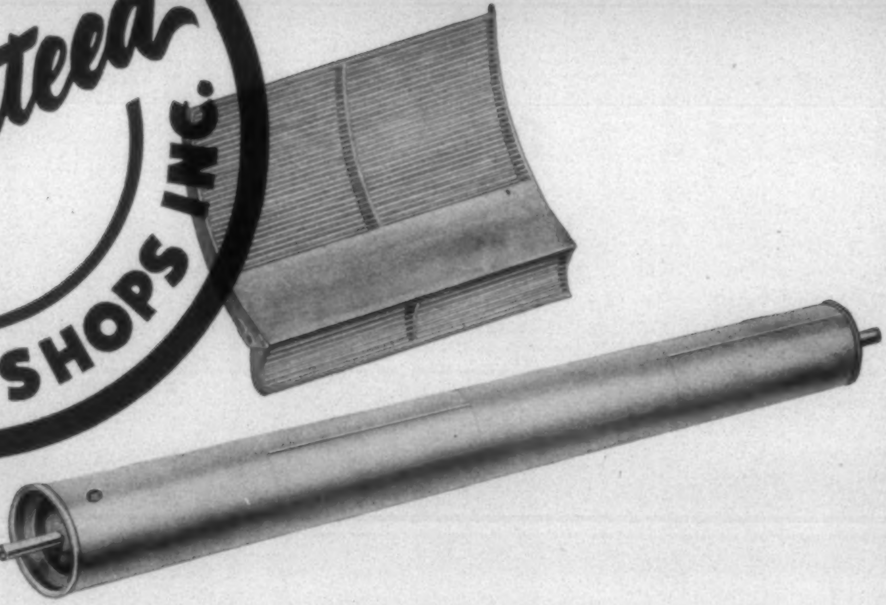

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been working with the Pacific converter for many years, is reported to be encouraged by developments in the last few weeks.

The worsted division is concentrating on producing such yarn in its work with the converter, and expects to devote much of its time to this project for some time to come. Ultimately it is expected to process on the converter all types of tow available, alone and in blends with each other and with the natural fibers. This work is expected to include tows of viscose rayon, acetate, nylon, Orlon, Dacron, Vicara, Acrilan, and other fibers as they become available in tow form and possibly jute and flax as well as wool and mohair.

This expansion of the worsted division, however, is but one segment of an over-all broadening of the experimental work of Avisco's textile reasearch department. New developments in nearly every kind of textile machinery have been installed to round out the department's services to the industry.

Patent Issued On New Driving Tape

Allowing a total of six claims, the U. S. Patent Office in Washington recently granted a patent on a tape of radically new construction for driving spindles on spinning frames and twisters. This tape, named the Over-Drive, was designed and perfected by Alfred K. Landau of Newtonville, Mass. Patent rights have been assigned to Lambeth Rope Corp., New Bedford, Mass., where for two years the tape has been manufactured and sold to a considerable number of mills in this country and abroad.

The distinguishing feature of the Over-Drive tape is the "hinged center" which creates much greater lateral and longitudinal flexibility. It is claimed that this flexibility results in several operational advantages:

(1) It allows the tape to follow accurately the contour of the whorl.

(2) Since the "hinged center" does not contact the crown of the whorl, the driving effort of the tape is transmitted with a low percentage of "slip" to the small diameters adjacent to the crown. There is, consequently, a definite increase in spindle speed, ranging from one to three per cent, depending on the conditions prevailing before the installation of the Over-Drive tape.

(3) The hinge center prevents the formation of an air cushion at any point in the driving area, since the entrapped air will pass freely through the hinge. Consequently, on the lead-off side, there is no vacuum to break, because the air will pass readily through the thin center.

As a result of these conditions, the ratio between cylinder and whorl is increased, resulting in the higher speed at the spindle. This increase in speed caused the tape to be called the Over-Drive.

This increased driving efficiency of the tape, causing a change in ratio, makes it desirable to effect an adjustment in order to maintain the standard twists per inch. It is necessary to take out from two to three teeth of twist which naturally increases the speed of the front roll and brings about an increase in production, generally from 1½ per cent to two per cent. At the same time, due to the flexibility of the tape, the reduction in windage and other factors, there is generally a saving in power ranging from four per cent to eight per cent. Tests have shown that in spite of the thin center, the Over-Drive tape has a useful life which is equal in every respect to conventional tapes.

Install Gear-Driven Spinning Machine

A "perfect" spinning frame with 320 gear-driven spindles instead of the conventional tape drive has been installed by American Viscose Corp. in its textile research department at Marcus Hook, Pa. This machine has been in service since before the last war in several countries in Europe, but it is new in this country and has recently been improved The "perfect" spinning machine was formerly made in Switzerland and some years ago in Germany.

This is the "perfect" spinning frame, made in Switzerland, which recently was installed at the textile research department of American Viscose Corp.

It is designed to handle 100 per cent rayon, rayon and natural fiber blends, or 100 per cent worsted yarns in lengths ranging from 1½ to nine inches. The drafting element is composed of a "broad apron" with carrier rolls, and the center section is so designed that it is easily adjusted to handle various lengths of staple. The broad apron covers six or more spinning positions according to the gauge of the frame. This arrangement facilitates cleaning and allows the spinning of various staple lengths to a better and more even yarn.

The machine is said to provide draft as high as 27-to-1. Draft and speed can be changed quickly, by what amounts to a push-button arrangement. Mechanically the machine is simpler than the conventional spinning frames and it occupies less space. All parts of the frame are interchangeable. Lubrication is fully automatic.

The gear-driven spindle is an innovation in drive, with an expanding metal clutch to eliminate over-run torque when the machine is stopped. This spindle drive is reported to have been in satisfactory use in Europe for more than 5,000 working hours.

Avisco's textile research department plans to run the new machine in comparison with drafting units supplied by American manufacturers and compare uniformity of twist from bobbin to bobbin with conventional methods.

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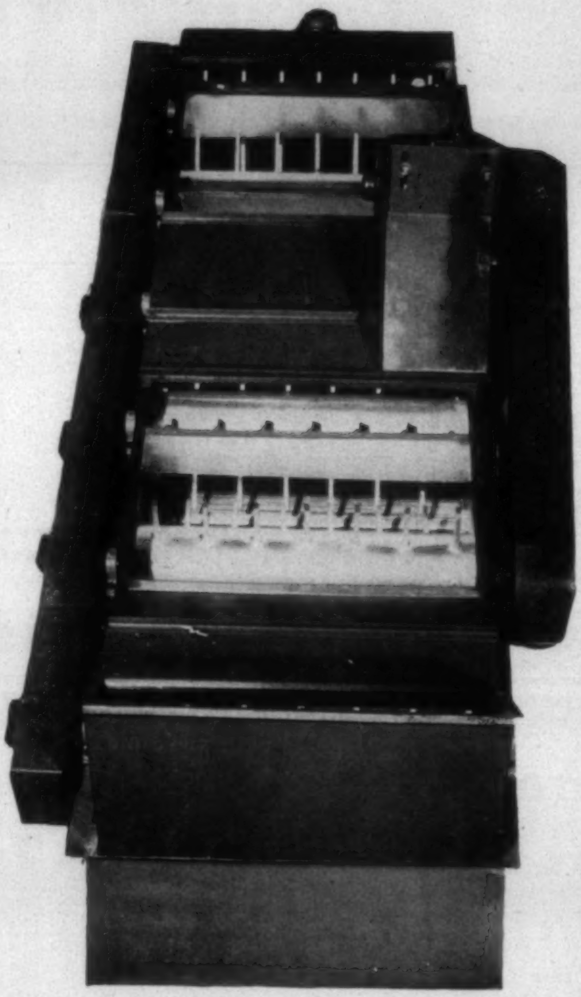

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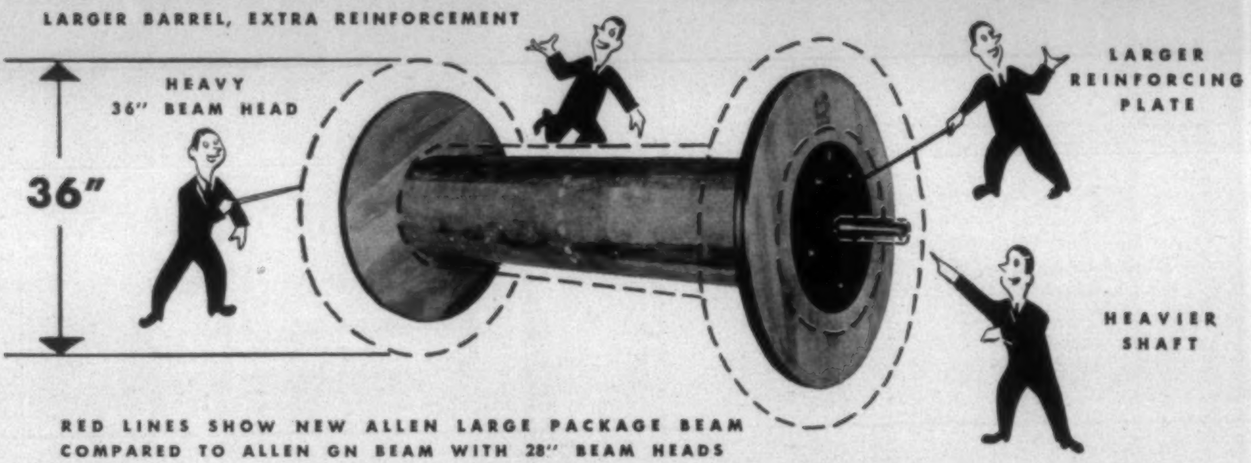
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By FRANK D. HERRING

Part 33 – Uneven Fabric

ALL woven fabrics are made from construction specifications. This means that the finished product should contain a specified number of threads per inch both warp and fillingwise. The number of warp threads per inch is determined by the number of dents per inch contained in the reed and the number of threads drawn per dent in the reed. So, if the right reed is used and the drawing of the warp threads through the reed is correct the threads per inch warpwise will remain static and will not present any problems for the loom fixer. But the correct number of threads per inch fillingwise can be changed by the improper functioning of many parts of the loom, and therefore does present many problems for the loom fixer. (Hereafter when I refer to uneven cloth I will be referring to cloth which does not contain the specified number of threads fillingwise).

Uneven cloth is made when some part or parts of the let-off or take-up motions fail to function properly, and the trouble is not always found in either of these motions, but in some other related parts or motions of the loom which can affect the operations of the let-off and take-up motions. Too many loom fixers do not realize this fact, and will waste a lot of time and effort working on the let-off or take-up motions when the direct cause is from some other source. All this makes it very difficult at times to determine if the thick or thin place is being made by faulty operation of the let-off or the take-up motion. By a close study of the fault the fixer can usually determine from which source it is coming. If the cloth contains thick places at intervals with no thin places on either side of the thick place it is a sure indication that the trouble is coming from the take-up motion; but if the cloth contains thin places, or places minus the specified number of filling threads per inch, and no thick places on either side it is caused by faulty operation of the let-off motion. But sometimes we will have uneven or wavy cloth containing thick and thin places, and this type of defective cloth can be caused by both the take-up and let-off motions, and this type is very troublesome to the fixer unless he has an established routine system of checking.

Two types of take-up motions are used on the Draper loom—the ratchet and the worm, or positive drive. Also two types of let-off motions are used on Draper looms—the friction and the mechanical. All take-up motions have one thing in common, they are supposed to take up a specified fractional amount of the warp yarn on each pick, or each revolution of the crank shaft, and also the let-off motions are supposed to deliver a specified fractional amount of the warp yarn on each pick. I will try and cover the different types of take-up and let-off motions separately, because each one contains different fundamental characteristics in their operation.

The Friction Type Let-off Motion

The friction let-off motion was originally designed for use on duck and other heavy fabrics which require a very tight tension on the warp yarn during the process of weaving. The amount of warp yarn delivered when using a friction let-off is determined by the tension or pull exerted by the warp yarn onto the loom beam and on through the loom beam heads to the friction bands. The amount of warp delivered is determined by the number of picks per inch being put into the cloth being woven. Various types of friction bands are in use, such as chains, rope, leather, and bands composed of composition materials. They all have one thing in common: they should be kept free from any oils or greases and excessive moisture. I much prefer the composition type friction bands, because they are not as readily affected by moisture as the others, and most weave rooms must of necessity maintain a high moisture content in the air.

To check for uneven cloth when using a friction let-off motion, proceed as follows, and check the items in the order named.

(1) The harness. The greatest amount of tension, while the loom is in operation, is exerted on the warp yarn when the harness sheds are wide open and the lay on front center position. This being true, it is necessary to see that each down shed is uniformly adjusted in relation to the race plate. If one or more of the harness are being pulled down lower that the others it will cause uneven delivery of the warp yarn, and consequently, uneven cloth. Also, the timing of the harness is evry important. The harness should be timed in level position, one harness going up and one going down with the shuttle in the shipper handle of the loom, with the reed far enough back from the fel of the cloth so that the harness will be in wide open position when the reed makes contact with the fel or beat of the cloth. This of course would put the lay on extreme front center position. If the harness are not wide open when the lay reaches front center, the cloth will have a tendency to bag back and this will prevent the let-off from delivering the yarn uniformly, and will cause an uneven, rough appearance on the face of the cloth. (The distance the reed should be back from the fel of the cloth when the harness are in level position on the change is determined by the type harness cams being used, as some

harness cams are designed to change quicker than others).

(2) The loom beam heads. Check the drums on the loom beam heads, around which the friction chains or bands are placed, to determine if they are free of oil, grease or excessive moisture, and if they are not, the friction chains should be removed and both chains and the drum thoroughly cleaned with gasoline or cleaning fluid.

(3) The friction let-off weight arm, or lever assembly. Make sure that this assembly is properly placed to prevent binding of the friction chains or bands against the beam head flange. If the chains or bands are allowed to contact the flange on beam head it will prevent uniform delivery of the warp yarn, and thereby result in uneven cloth.

(4) The beam journals. The beam journals are rigidly clamped in the beam bearings, or beam locks, and if they become warped it will interfere with the orderly delivery of the warp yarn and result in uneven cloth. When a condition like this is found the clamp on the beam lock should be slightly loosened and the beam marked in some way to insure that it is taken out of production and sent to the shop for repairs when all the yarn is depleted from the beam.

The Mechanical Let-off Motion

There are a few different types of mechanical let-off motions in use today, but the roper let-off is the one now in use on most Draper looms, therefore, I have chosen this one to cover. (This let-off is shown in Fig. 38 and 39 in the March, 1950, issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN.) To check this let-off for uneven cloth, proceed as follows and check the items in the order named.

(1) The harness. Check, set and time the harness same as mentioned for the friction let-off. All the parts of this let-off motion which cause the yarn to be delivered from the beam are actuated in their movements by pressure exerted on the whip roll by the warp yarn, and this pressure will vary unless you have harness adjusted uniformly in relation to the race plate. Very often when a loom using this let-off is making uneven cloth it will be found that proper setting and adjusting of the harness is all that is necessary to correct the trouble. This can be determined by setting the harness and then put the loom in operation and check the pallet lever, and if the stroke on the pallet lever is about the same on each pick the trouble, most of the time, will be corrected. However, many other things will affect the stroke on the pallet lever, and sometimes it is very difficult to locate.

(2) The controlling lever link. The controlling lever link acts as a compensating agent for the roper let-off, and makes the let-off automatic and self-adjusting. In other words, when the controlling lever link is in place and properly adjusted it will cause the warp yarn to be delivered from the beam when it is full of yarn down until all the yarn is depleted from beam. The controlling lever link is attached to the link lever, and is secured in place with a cotter pin, and very often this cotter pin will become worn and broken and allow the link to drop to the bottom of the slots in the controlling lever and the pallet lever, and when this happens control of the pallet lever is lost and this will cause uneven delivery of the yarn and uneven cloth will be the result. This cotter pin breaking and allowing the controlling lever link to drop out of position is a continual source of trouble on some Draper looms, and this trouble can be permanently overcome by proceeding as follows: remove the link lever and the controlling lever link, then put the controlling lever link in place on the stud on the link lever and then place a heavy flat washer on the tapered end of the stud and weld it there in place.

(3) The let-off friction clamp and the let-off friction dog. These two parts are tied together with a hinge-like arrangement, and they are lined with leather, cork, or other material and act as a braking agent on the ratchet let-off wheel. The lining material should be checked and if they have become hardened or excessively worn they should be replaced. Otherwise control of the ratchet let-off wheel would be lost and the warp yarn would be unevenly delivered and cause uneven cloth.

(4) The ratchet let-off wheel and the pallet. Check both of these parts for excessive wear. If the point of the pallet is worn rounded it will slide over the teeth in the ratchet wheel and fail to deliver the yarn properly and will cause uneven cloth. Also the teeth in the ratchet wheel will become worn sufficiently to cause the same trouble as mentioned above.

(5) The whip roll vibrator rod. This vibrator rod passes through a slot in the controlling lever stand, and should be checked very carefully to determine if it is binding against the stand because if it is binding it will retard the free action of the pallet lever and this prevents the even delivery of the yarn, and thereby causes uneven cloth. If the vibrator rod is binding it is usually caused by excessive wear on the end of the rod or stud, to which the rod is attached, on the controlling lever. The cause should be determined and corrected.

(6) The let-off pinion shaft arm. This arm has a ratchet pawl attached to it, and this pawl contacts the ratchet teeth on the internal gear, and should be carefully examined for excessive wear because if it is worn it will sometimes slip over the teeth in the internal gear, and when this happens, uneven cloth is made. Also check the teeth on the internal gear for wear because if they are worn off rounded the pawl will slip over them and cause the same trouble as mentioned above.

(7) The connecting, or driving rod, and the pallet lever. Turn the lay to extreme front center position, and adjust the driving rod is not contacting the ratchet wheel, as this would cause uneven delivery. The pallet lever, the ratchet one inch, then adjust the driving rod end so that it will pull the pallet lever back in light contact with the stop on the controlling lever stand. At this point make sure that the driving rod is not contacting the ratchet wheel, as this would cause uneven delivery. The pallet lever, the rachet wheel and the internal gear are all loose on the let-off pinion shaft, and the pinion shaft is secured in place by the let-off pinion gear on one end of the shaft, and the let-off pinion shaft arm on the other end. After doing the above-mentioned things, and the pallet lever still does not operate with a uniform stroke and deliver the yarn uniformly, it is a sure indication that the let-off pinion shaft bearing, or the pinion shaft or some of the many other parts which are mounted on the shaft have become excessively worn and causing the hub of the ratchet wheel to be pressed against the hub of the pallet lever and preventing it from operating freely and uniformly. When this is the case, the best thing to do is to dismantle the let-off com-

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pletely, and give it a thorough overhauling and replacing all excessively worn parts. A pallet lever can now be bought which works on a bushing. The bushing is placed on the pinion shaft and the bore in the pallet lever is large enough to fit on over the bushing. This bushing is about one-eighth of an inch longer than the hub of the pallet lever and this bushing will prevent the parts mentioned above from jamming against the hub of the pallet lever and interfering with the free action of the lever. This is a mighty good improvement and will prevent many yards of cloth from going into seconds. The most economical way to make this change is to buy the bushings and then bore out the pallet lever hubs to fit over the bushings.

(8) The beam bearings. Check the beam bearings, or locks, and make sure that they are in good condition and that they hold the beam in place where the gear on the beam heads will mesh properly with the let-off pinion gear. If these gears do not mesh properly they will slip a tooth occasionally and this will make uneven cloth.

(9) The beam lever shaft and the beam lever bracket. Check these two parts for excessive wear, because too much lost motion in the shaft will have a tendency to interfere with the proper operation of the let-off and will cause the cloth to bag back, and this will give an uneven rough appearance on the face of the cloth. Regardless of what type of let-off is being used, friction or mechanical, they all must be kept thoroughly lubricated at all times if best results are to be obtained. Some parts of the let-off motions move into their operating positions by their weight and gravity alone, and many other parts are moved into operating position by very light pressure exerted on them, and this makes it necessary that every movable part must operate free of any binding whatsoever. I have given a rather complete coverage of the let-off motions because most of the uneven cloth is made from the improper functioning of the let-off, but the take-up motions are the source of a portion of it.

The Ratchet Take-up Motion

It is my opinion that all present-day Draper looms are equipped with the worm, positive drive take-up motion, but there are still a great many Draper looms in operation using the ratchet take-up. They will do a good job so long as they are given the proper attention, kept in good repair, replacements made when needed, and kept well lubricated at all times.

To stop uneven cloth caused from the ratchet take-up proceed as follows and check the parts mentioned in the order named.

(1) The take-up roll. If the take-up roll is binding, and they very often do, it will put so much strain on the take-up pawl that it will skip a tooth in the ratchet wheel occasionally and make uneven cloth.

(2) The left-hand sword and the rocker shaft. The take-up pawl bracket is mounted on the sword, and the sword is mounted on the rocker shaft, and if there is very much lost motion in either of these parts it will cause the take-up pawl to miss a tooth in the take-up pawl gear, and uneven cloth will be the result.

(3) The take-up pawl and the take-up pawl gear. These parts should be examined closely for wear and lost motion, and if worn at any point excessively, they should be replaced or repaired because lost motion in either of these parts will result in the same trouble as mentioned above.

(4) The pick or change gear. Very often the pick gear will be jammed in mesh too tight with the other gears and this will retard the free action of the gears involved and will cause the pawl to miss a tooth in the ratchet gear and result in uneven cloth. The entire chain of gears in the entire take-up motion should be checked, and if any of them are binding or have broken teeth, they should be adjusted or replaced. All studs and bearings should be kept well lubricated at all times.

The Worm, or Positive Take-up Motion

This take-up motion is shown in Figs. 32 and 33 in the February, 1950, issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. It is just what the name implies, a truly positive drive take-up motion. And if given the proper attention it will give good and long-lasting economical service. It requires very little attention and repairs if it is kept well lubricated.

To stop uneven cloth caused from this take-up motion, proceed as follows and check the items in the order named.

(1) The take-up roll. If the take-up roll is too tight it will create excessive strain on every gear bearing and stud throughout the entire assembly, from the take-up drive gear through to the take-up roll, and this will soon damage many parts of the assembly to the extent that satisfactory performance cannot be obtained. A tight take-up roll will also prevent the take-up release mechanism from functioning properly when the filling breaks, and thin places and uneven cloth will result.

(2) The take-up clutch and the clutch pinion gear. Put the loom in operation and check these two parts to determine if the clutch teeth are holding in contact securely. If the teeth in either of these gears are excessively worn they will slip out of mesh and allow the cloth to become temporarily slackened and uneven cloth will result. Also make sure that the take-up clutch is not binding on the shaft, as this would prevent the proper release when the filling breaks.

(3) The clutch pinion ratchet and the slack pawls. Examine these parts for excessive wear, because if either of them are too badly worn they will allow the cloth to be slackened too much when the filling breaks and the release mechanism operates.

(4) Check the entire chain of gears from the drive gear on the cam shaft through to the take-up roll gear, and make sure that they are all in good condition and meshing properly. Also check all studs and bearings for excessive wear and see that the entire mechanism is well lubricated.

(5) The left-hand cam shaft bearing. Check this bearing for wear and also make sure it is securely tight. If this bearing is excessively worn or loose it will allow the take-up gears to slip out of mesh and cause uneven take up, and uneven cloth.

(6) The release or let-back mechanism. Check this entire mechanism and make sure that it is releasing properly when the filling breaks, otherwise thin places will be the result.

Dexter Parley Studies Research Problem

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prompted Dexter Chemical Corp. to action in exploring this field, executives and members of the sales staff were told at the company's 1952 Winter conference recently at Charlotte, N. C.

Reviewing the work already accomplished in the Dexter laboratories, Sidney M. Edelstein, technical director of the firm, explained that most of the conventional anti-static agents being offered today seem to fall into three main groups. One type seems to be based on the amines which are substantive in nature and which tend to equalize the difference in potential characterizing the electrostatic condition. Another chemical group virtually acts as a ground conductor and carries the charge into the surrounding atmosphere. The third group relies upon moisture retention to leak the charge, according to Mr. Edelstein.

Pointing out the inadequacies of the conventional products, he indicated that the amines have caused some yellowing of white goods and have an adverse effect upon the lightfastness of the colors; other types have an affinity for the synthetic fibers and are easily rinsed out in the first washing; still others are ineffectual against the character of electric charges built up on such fibers as nylon, dynel, dacron, Orlon and others.

One drawback to research of this kind, according to Mr. Edelstein, is the limited availability of prior research in this field. The phenomenon of static electricity captured the interest of men like Gilbert and Faraday and as a result, the science of electricity was born. But as the study of electrical energy progressed, instrumentation and techniques of research in the field of electrostatics were gradually minimized in courses and texts, he noted. "The Dexter program, therefore, not only involves the development of suitable textile anti-static agents but also the necessary phase of evolving new instruments and test methods which accurately describe the phenomenon of static electricity on textile fibers," Mr. Edelstein said.

Reporting on results thus far accomplished by the program, Mr. Edelstein described the initial successes of Dextrol Lektrostat, a new type of chemical anti-static material introduced by the company some months ago. The new chemical, according to Mr. Edelstein, is said to have three groupings within the molecule; one which equalizes the potential difference, one which provides conductance and one which contains a small amount of moisture. Thus, in this new molecule virtually "buzzing" with activities which inhibit the build-up of static charges, much greater anti-static efficiency is possible.

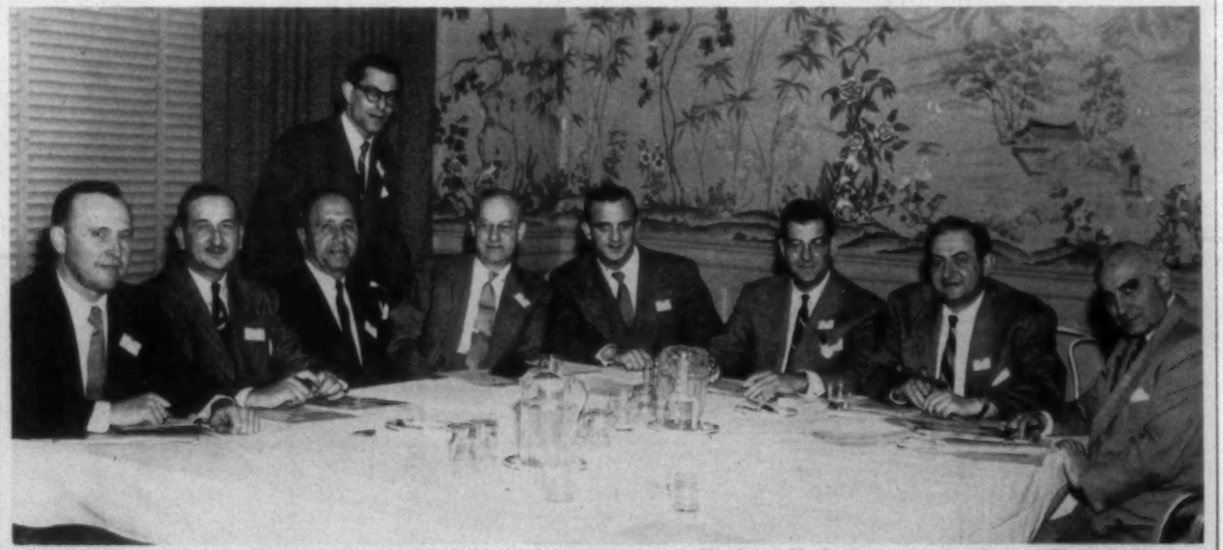
The new chemical's greatest successes have been for the most part in the weaving, blending and spinning sections of the textile industry. In these processes, Mr. Edelstein said that the application of Lektrostat had facilitated blending operations, increased carding efficiency and, in general, had resulted in a better looking fabric.

"Closer to consumer interest," he said, "are the blessings of synthetic fabrics treated with the anti-static chemical." Citing how nylon undergarments tend to cling to the body or to other materials, or how static on the clothing of workers in explosive plants constituted constant danger, he claimed that the effect of a completely permanent anti-static finish would help to eliminate these problems.

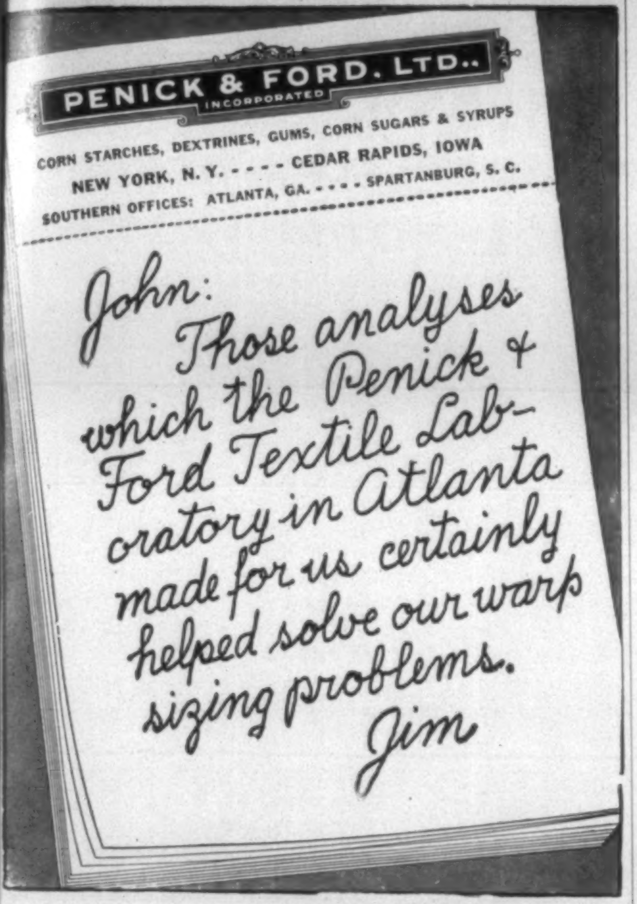
South's Woolen Loom Total Increasing

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers disclosed recently that from May, 1943, to December, 1949, the percentage of woolen and worsted looms in the South increased from eight to about 12½ per cent of the United States total. In the same period, the association further revealed, New England's share of the total dropped from 61 to about 58 per cent.

As of December, 1949, the total number of woolen and worsted looms in place was 37,493. Of these, 21,695 were in New England, 8,090 in the Middle Atlantic states, 4,654 in the South, 2,532 in the North Central states, and 522 in Western states. It was pointed out the South was the only area to show a gain percentagewise and the greatest decrease came in New England.



These officials of Dexter Chemical Co. recently held a sales conference at Charlotte, N. C. *Left to right:* Eugene Henley, division manager for Virginia and northern North Carolina; Philip Swartz, division manager for Pennsylvania and New York State; Mortimer Bayer, division manager for Connecticut and Massachusetts; Adrian Price (standing), director of advertising and public relations; Azel W. Mack, New England sales manager; Leonard Slesinger of Charlotte, N. C., Southern sales manager; Joseph B. Evans, director of sales; Sidney M. Edelstein, technical director; and Alfred Rappaport, division manager, New Jersey and New York City.



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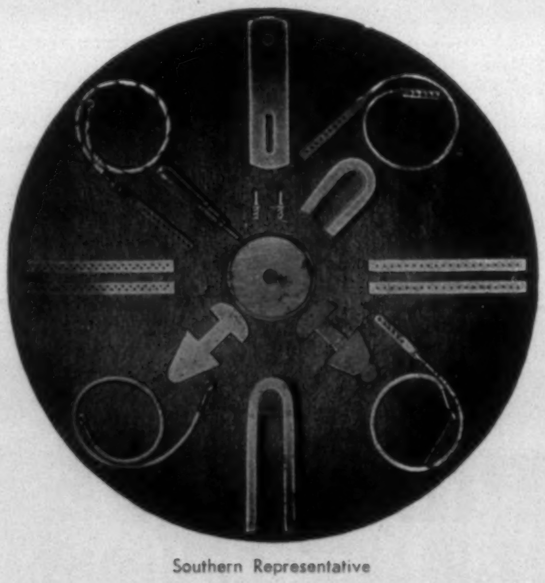

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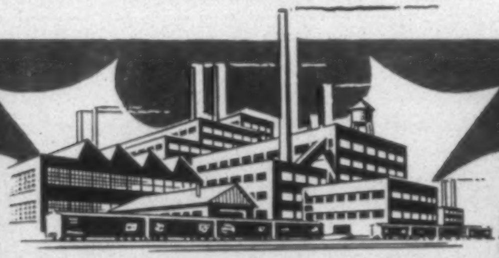

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SURFACE PREPARATION

By C. G. MUNGER, Technical Director, Amercoat Corp.

THERE has been considerable discussion on the subject of surface preparation and application of protective coatings. It is an extremely important subject for everyone since by far the great majority of all coating failures are caused either by poor application or poor surface preparation. This statement can apply to all coatings, from conventional paint up. However, where the coatings are subject to severe chemical action such as in bleaching, dyeing and finishing operations, the requirements of surface preparation and application are even more critical. In essence, what we are trying to do is to keep two extremely reactive materials "partitioned" by the use of a thin, highly chemical-resistant film. With this picture in mind, it can easily be understood why the application and the surface over which the coating is applied are as important as the coating itself.

At the present time, steel is an extremely critical material, and the rising price of steel is becoming more and more a favorable factor. The higher the price for steel, the greater incentive to fully protect it from corrosion, and the greater the willingness to prepare the surface properly. It is becoming more and more economical to save the structure than to rebuild it. In many industries they are just finding this out.

In this article on surface preparation, I would like to bring out a few reasons for the necessity of proper surface preparation and the reasons why good surface preparation is essential. Actually, the following examples could well be true for any coating, whether an oil paint or rubber lining. In all of these examples we are assuming that the film itself will be wholly inert to the corrosive atmosphere in which it is placed.

Arnold Liebman of the Dravo Corp., in his paper "Surface Preparation and Paint Application Economics," states "One intends to insulate a product when a paint or coating system is applied. This insulation intends to exclude detrimental products from the metal surface, yet at the same time it will also hold under the paint film any detrimental products that were not removed before the new coating was applied."

In the chemical field we are in contact with large numbers of salts of various types. They can range from sodium chloride to sodium sulfate to potassium salts or magnesium salts. There are probably several thousand in the *Chemical Handbook*. Bare metal surfaces that are exposed to salt solutions provide the most favorable conditions for severe corrsion, and if the equipment has been previously used in salt service, then the possibility of coating failure is doubled or trebled. The reason for this is brought out by Arnold Liebman's statement that the coating will hold under the film detrimental products as well as hold the detrimental products away from the the surface.

If proper surface preparation is not used and even small amounts of water soluble hygroscopic salts are left on the surface of the metal, and because of the fact that all organic coatings may be considered semi-permeable membranes, moisture vapor will pass through the film and will be absorbed by the water soluble salts on the surface of the metal. This will create a concentrated solution at that point. From then on the process of osmosis will take over and pass water through the coating, creating blisters and eventually coating disruption. The mechanism of osmosis is the process by which water is passed through a semi-permeable membrane from the least concentrated to the most concentrated solution. Extremely strong pressures can be built up by this mechanism.

No doubt, all of you have seen blisters form on coatings which are not immersed; which are away from any liquid as far as immersion is concerned. The same procedures as described above can take place through the medium of moisture vapor transfer above the liquid level as it does by osmosis below the liquid level. Above the liquid level the moisture vapor will pass through the coating and be absorbed by the soluble salts. The adhesion at the point where the salts may be on the metal surface is poor, and blisters will be formed at that point. As a demonstration of this particular point—I have seen a test made on sand-blasted panels where the print of a man's hand was placed on a newly-blasted panel and a coating applied over the panel and over the hand print. On exposing the panel to salt spray or high humidity, the print of the man's hand was brought out by discoloration of the coating and by blistering. In this case, the soluble salts on the surface was merely sweat from the man's hand.

A second type of metal contamination is that produced by the sulfide reaction on iron or steel. This is a common reaction and occurs wherever you would find hydrogen sulfide or other reactive sulfides. The thing to note from this reaction is the fact that hydrogen sulfide is regenerated under proper conditions so that a continuing reaction can take place under an organic film, if the surface is not properly cleaned. I have seen this sulfide reaction demonstrated a number of times where old tanks have been cleaned, the coating applied and the tank put back in service. New tanks coated at the same time and under the same conditions showed no sign of failure after many months or years, while the old tanks showed early failure. An even more striking example is to take an old tank, where hydrogen sulfide has been a factor, and which has been repaired with a new plate. After the tank is blasted and allowed to stand for any length of time, the old metal will gradually turn dark and will show quick rusting. The new plates will remain an even light gray for a much longer period of time. In this particular case, it is the sulfides on the surface which remain in the pores of the metal and which oxidize rapidly on exposure to air. The reaction of iron sulfide and oxygen is a rapid exothermic one, often creating enough heat for spontaneous combustion. It can be readily seen that where a coating is placed over a steel surface containing iron sulfides, the passage of moisture through the film will tend to react with the iron sulfide, creating rust underneath the film, and at the same time releasing hydrogen sulfide, which can continue to react with the metal, thus forming a continuing set of corrosive conditions.

You have all seen coatings under which rust scale has grown. In very few of these cases has the coating actually broken, yet when the bump in the coating is removed a thick rust scale is found which penetrates quite deep into the metal. This reaction can take place in a very similar way to the one described for hydrogen sulfide. In this case, the iron oxide reacts with water and additional metal to form magnetic iron oxide, which is the tightly adhering black scale found under coatings.

Another gas which often causes corrosion is carbon dioxide. It first reacts with water to form a weak acid and then with iron to give iron carbonate. This readily decomposes with moistures to ferrous hydroxide and regenerates the carbonic acid. The serious problem here is the highly penetrating quality of the carbon dioxide which penetrates the coating along with the moisture vapor. Many organic films are permeable to it so that any area of poor surface preparation acts as a focal point for the accumulation of moisture and carbon dioxide, causing blistering, under-film corrosion and coating rupture.

Another factor in surface preparation is one of oil or grease, or similar product, on the surface of the metal before coating. For the most part, the reaction is one of poor adhesion of the coating only. With poor adhesion, however, the following diagram shows that the moisture vapor can pass through the coating film into the area of poor adhesion. As the moisture vapor enters this small space it sets up a vapor pressure which can be greater than the pressure on the exterior of the coating. In this way blisters form with possible rupture of the coating.

Should rupture of the film occur under any of the above conditions, continuing corrosion will result, and this is aggravated wherever water or salt water is in contact with the area. This progressive film disruption and corrosion, under these conditions, is due to electro-endosmosis, which can be defined as the passage of liquid through a membrane under the force of an applied electric current. The direction of migration of water through the membrane is toward the pole which has the same sign as is possessed by the membrane. With an electrolyte such as salt water, an electric potential is easily set up between the coated and uncoated areas of the surface. In the large majority of cases coating films carry a negative charge; and, therefore, the passage of current (and moisture) would tend to be through the film and toward the metal.

Taking all of the above surface contaminating factors into consideration, I have tried to show the technical reasons why, without proper surface preparation, coating failure could be expected. With these factors in mind, let's review the current method of surface preparation to see how they fit into this theoretical picture.

Wire Brushing and Chipping—This is very common practice, especially on marine equipment, and is a practice as old as steel ships. The action of chipping and wire brushing is one of removing the old coating, breaking the heavy rust scale from the surface, and while oftentimes getting down to solid metal free from rust scale, the surface is still contaminated by salts as well as fine rust. Following the chipping, wire brushing aids in removing loose particles, but for the most part polishes without removing the more adherent foreign material on the surface. While many coatings applied over such a surface will protect the surface for a short period of time, no long-term protection from corrosion can be expected.

Power Sanding—This is a method of surface preparation which is becoming more common. This is an effort to do a better job of surface preparation than chipping and hand or power wire-brushing. More of the hard abrasion-resistant and tightly adhering particles are removed from the surface, more clean metal is exposed, so that a better over-all preparation is received. At the same time small uneven areas in the steel surface allow the retention of scale, salts, and other surface impurities. Here, considering the under-film reactions, again it is not felt that any long-term protection can be obtained under even moderate corrosive conditions.

Acid Descaling—Acid descaling of equipment is oftentimes possible at the source of the steel or at the fabricator's plant. Not often is it possible to acid-descale or etch steel surfaces in the field. Acid tanks, steam, and all of the equipment which is necessary are just not available. In this case, however, clean surfaces can be obtained, and bright metal for coating is possible. Under proper conditions, acid-descaling provides an excellent method of surface preparation. Here again, however, care is required, since paraffin, oil, or other materials which do not allow the acid solution to wet the surface will leave unetched areas. One advantage in this procedure is that it is ordinarily carried out hot, and as the steel plate or tube is brought out of the hot acid solution and washed with hot water, evaporation of the water from the surface is almost immediate. Where coatings are applied over a hot, dry metal surface, excellent coating results can be obtained.

Sandblasting—For field work it is believed that sandblasting is the only adequate method of surface preparation for coatings which must stand up under severe service. As demonstrated above, these coatings are only adequate where they are applied over a clean surface. Proper sandblasting will provide this surface; however, it is essential that care be taken in order to provide a completely gray steel surface over which to apply the coating, for if dark areas are allowed to remain, especially in pits and corroded surfaces which have been in previous use, there are undoubtedly sulfides or salts remaining on the surface in that spot. All pits, uneven surfaces, areas along channels, around bolt heads, and lap joints in plates require special care in order to remove all foreign material. Where it is known that equipment has been in service where sulfides are a factor, increased precautions are required. Even though the surface is brought down to gray metal, it is still possible for sulfides and even at times paraffin to be left on the surface. In this case, several procedures may be used to remove the possibility of an area of poor adhesion or continuing sulfide reaction underneath the film. Where sulfides alone are the problem, is good procedure to wash the cleaned metal surface with ater and allow it to thoroughly oxidize over the entire ea. This aids in oxidizing the remaining sulfides to iron ide, which can then be removed by a second fast blasting eration. Another method, especially where high humidi- es are a factor and it is desirable to protect the surface of e steel from all moisture, is to flame-treat the clean surface, fter which it can be given a light blast to bring out the ray metal. Flame-treating tends to oxidize the sulfide to ron oxide and to burn any possible oil from the surface.

We have not talked about the application of the coating o far. However, the major point where application is important in this technical discussion is in thickness. The moisture vapor transfer of the coating and passage of moisture through it by other means is very definitely related to the thickness of the coating. It is because of this that pinholes, holidays and other thin areas in any coat of a multiple coat job always show up first, even though there is a continuous film of coating over the surface. The thin film in these spots allows more rapid penetration by moisture and a greater quantity of moisture passage than do the heavy areas. Therefore, if there were any surface impurities over which the coating had been applied, these areas would be the first to break down. In coatings the recommended thickness should be attained in every application, in order to reduce any possible moisture vapor transfer to a minimum.

A.A.T.C.C. Council Holds 180th Meeting

The 180th council meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, Jan. 18. The council is the governing body of this association of 7,000 members and all the geographical sections of A.A.T.C.C. are represented on the council. The four new vice-presidents of A.A.T.C.C. for 1952 were present. These new officers are Arthur W. Etchells, Hellwig Dyeing Corp., Philadelphia, Middle Atlantic District; Raymond W. Jacoby, Ciba Co., Providence, New England District; Arthur T. Brainerd, Ciba Co., Chicago, Western District; and Samuel L. Hayes, Ciba Co., Charlotte, Southern District.

The highlight of the meeting was the signing of the contract with the British Society of Dyers and Colourists for the publication of the *Colour Index,* a monumental study and tabulation of all dyestuffs and their properties commercially manufactured in the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries of the world. The project involves some $250,000 in costs and the first printing will be ready for distribution in 1953. A.A.T.C.C. President C. Norris Rabold of Erwin Mills, Inc., and Secretary Dr. Harold C. Chapin, Lowell Textile Institute, signed the contract for the association.

The executive committee on research under Leonard S. Little of New York City, directed attention of the councilors to the importance of standardized legislation on testing of flammability of consumer textiles. It was voted by the council to offer A.A.T.C.C.'s test method to the American Standards Association and that this test method be called to the attention of congress as the most practical and advanced method of evaluating textile flammability.

Dr. Harold W. Stiegler, director of A.A.T.C.C. research, discussed the progress being made at Lowell on accelerated wash tests, and on the new set of fastness screening tests called "spot tests." He pointed out the co-operative work A.A.T.C.C. has been doing with various trade associations such as the American Laundry Association.

Signing of contract Jan. 18 between the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and its British counterpart, the Society of Dyers and Colourists, for publication of the *Colour Index*. Front row *(left to right)*: Dr. Harold C. Chapin, secretary of the A.A.T.C.C.; C. Norris Rabold, president of the A.A.T.C.C.; and William Cady, A.A.T.C.C. index committee chairman. Standing *(left to right)*: W. A. Herrmann, A.A.T.C.C. lawyer; and Dr. E. R. Laughlin, index committee secretary.

The national convention committee, Kenneth H. Barnard, chairman, Calco Chemical, reported on its 1952 official beginning as directors of all future A.A.T.C.C. conventions, the next to be held in November in Boston. The membership committee reported 181 new members divided as follows: two corporate, 88 senior, 19 junior, 28 associate, and 44 student. Professor Percival Theel, Philadelphia Textile Institute, chairman of the publications committee, advised that the *Vat Monograph,* a study of vat dyeing, would be ready for printing late this year.

Copies of the latest *A.A.T.C.C. Technical Manual and Year Book,* containing all the standard A.A.T.C.C. test methods are available to anyone sending $5 to Dr. Harold Chapin, Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute. This may be of particular interest at this time to city and state officials because of recent cases of dangerous fires on certain types of garments. A.A.T.C.C.'s test method No. 33-50, "Flammability of Consumer Textiles" is completely detailed on page 118 of the 1951 year book. The test will in all probability become a nationally used standard.

The next meeting of the council will be held April 18 at the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Book On Chemistry Of Synthetic Dyes

Academic Press, Inc., 125 East 23rd Street, New York City, announces publication and availability of a new treatise in two volumes titled *The Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes.* The author is K. Venkataraman, director of chemical technology at the University of Bombay, India. The volumes are described as an up-to-date survey of the entire field. The contents include the chemistry of intermediates and dyes, the application of dyes, the relation between color and the chemical constitution, the action of light on dyes, and the chemical constitution of dyes in relation to affinity for textile fibers.

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Automatic Control Of Central Station Air Conditioning Units

By LEO WALTER

AMONG the many purposes for which air conditioning is used in textile mills, air humidification plays an important part for cutting manufacturing losses. It is not intended, however, in this brief survey to deal with the need for humidification of air in textile mills, because the facts are well known to textile engineers, and emphasis is in the following on practical application of automatic control.

Many improvements have been introduced since the first air conditioning plant was devised, and humidification of air for manufacturing rooms has been more scientifically dealt with, for example, by the wider use of air recirculation. Although recirculation of air is practicable for reducing the duty of a humidification plant, the presence of lint and dirt in the recirculated air from mill sheds makes very careful air filtration necessary. Lint has also to be eliminated from time to time, or continuously from the recirculated spray water, which gradually becomes richer on lint particles. This is one of the reasons why spray water nozzles of humidifiers in textile mills are sometimes replaced by the more modern system of using quickly rotating atomizing discs for distribution of a fine mist of water into the air as, for example, used in the well-known Bahnson system.

Whatever the system is, unit humidifiers must be installed in places where the natural or artificial air circulation tends to carry the moisture and moistened air away. Where air ducts are used much depends on location of duct openings (Fig. 1). It may be advantageous to arrange several air ducts in a way as to produce a circular motion of the air in the room, and the higher the air outlets can be located, the better in order to avoid discharging fine droplets direct on the goods, or on machines, or operators. Humidistats must be located away from the main humid air stream, where they can feel and react to *average* humidity content of the air. Fig. 2 illustrates another air duct system for distributing humidified air in a textile mill, but the layout of humidification plants varies widely according to methods and plants used.

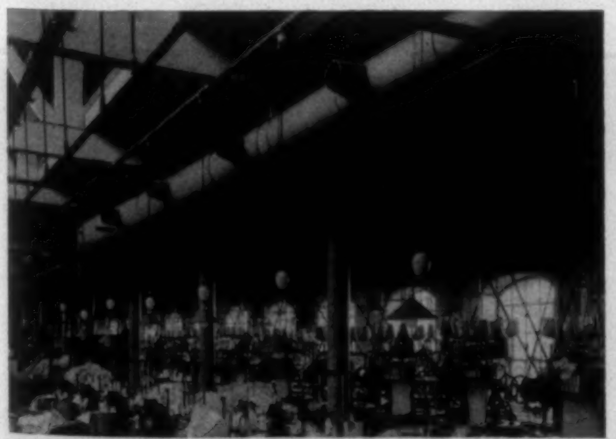


Fig. 1—Distribution air duct in knitting room.

Central Air Conditioning Plants

Latest central air conditioning plants for spinning rooms use a main air duct, which can be housed in a convenient place with ductwork for each room. Where several rooms have different characteristics, individual "after-heaters" in each department air duct can be applied to balance heat input. Recirculation of air during Winter periods is also used, whereby a large portion of exhaust air from a shed is filtered and then recirculated in order to save steam. Protection of the inner walls of the air washer against corrosion is another modern feature, thus avoiding a source of trouble in the air conditioning of mills. The use of modern air diffusers on outlet apertures from air distribution ducts insures (Fig. 2-A) draft-free entrance of air into the shed, and gives improved uniform air temperature. By blowing in cooled air near saturation point, perfect ventilation and simultaneous humidification can be achieved for conditions prevailing during the hot season.

In the following, a few typical control layouts of central air conditioning plants are described. Before doing so the

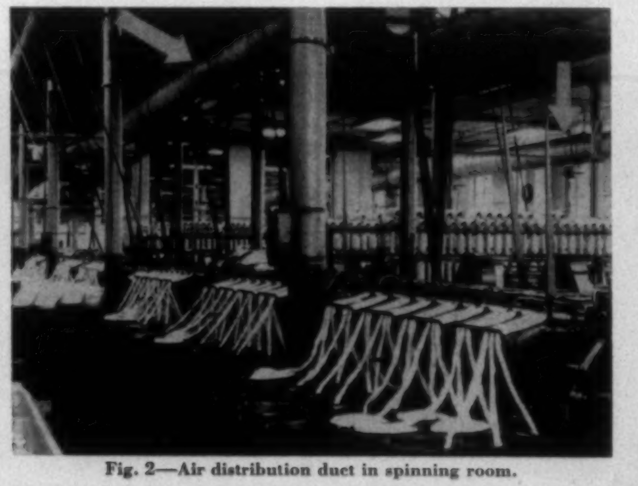


Fig. 2—Air distribution duct in spinning room.

writer would like to stress one point: no plant executive should agree to get new air conditioning plant installed, which is only hand controlled. Automatic control should be specified for all tenders, to make practical operation independent of the vagaries of the "human element." The additional cost for instrumentation will be tenfold repaid in the long run.

Automatically Controlled Air Conditioning Plants

It should be understood that the number of combinations of control of plant elements of an air conditioning plant is very great indeed, and only a few alternatives can be discussed here. Fig. 3 shows an old-fashioned spinning shed using overhead heating pipes without control. Considerable difficulties can be expected in modernization, but it may be possible to apply air conditioning by the use of small diameter air ducts. An air washer with spray pump can be installed in an annex. Automatic regulators should be used to control air temperature and humidity. Duct temperature has to be kept slightly higher than required at inlets to the room because of heat losses from duct walls. By recirculating all or part of the air leaving the conditioned room, first installation cost and heat and fuel can be saved. The size of the central conditioning plant should become smaller with part recirculation, but whether it is feasible to use full or part recirculation of air depends on local circumstances. Much depends also on the quality of the air leaving the conditioned room, and it should be free of odors and not too much vitiated, if used for recirculation.

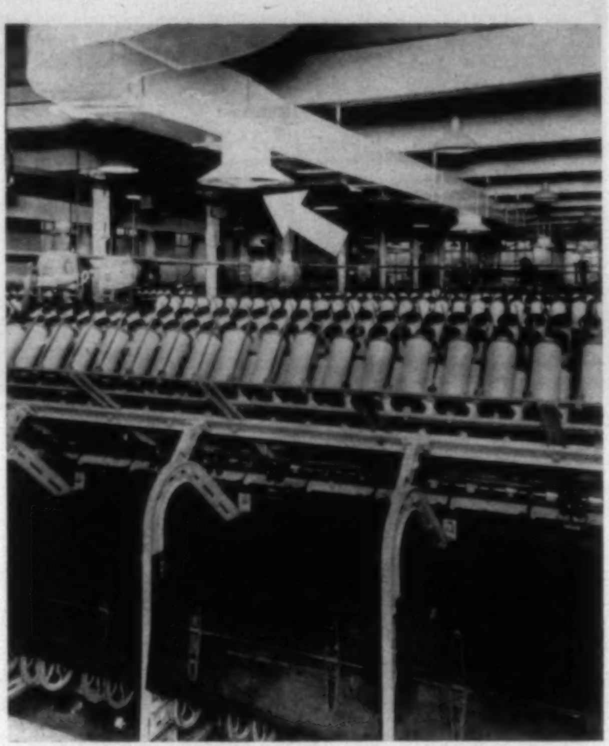


Fig. 2-A—Special air diffusers for textile plant.

Fig. 4 shows part of the layout for a central air conditioning plant. It can work without recirculation or with recirculation as shown. Recirculated air is in this example not reheated and then without further treatment admixed to fresh incoming air. The control of air temperature and of humidity is performed by means of automatically controlled air dampers. Damper 1 admits fresh inlet air, if room temperature rises too high. Damper 2 is actuated from a room humidistat, and proportions the amount of exhaust air, and of recirculated humid and warm air, to be

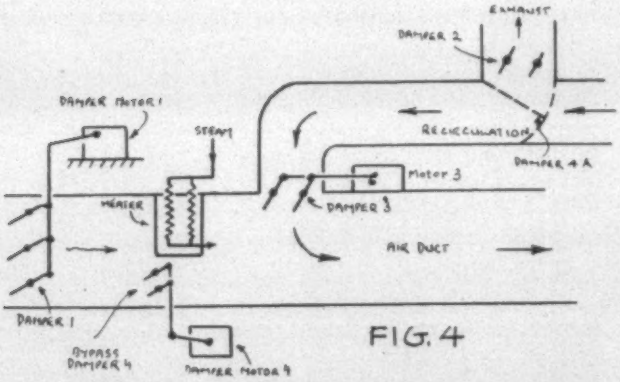


FIG. 4

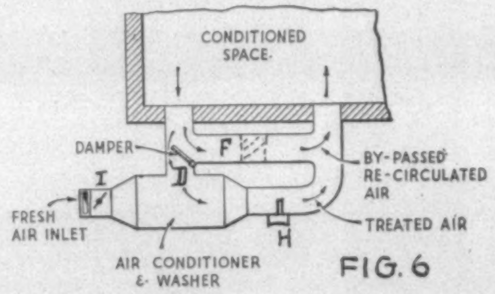


FIG. 6

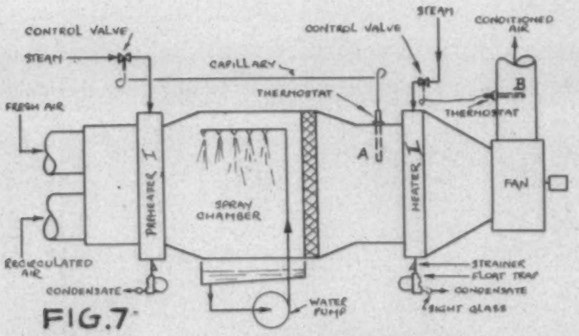


FIG. 7

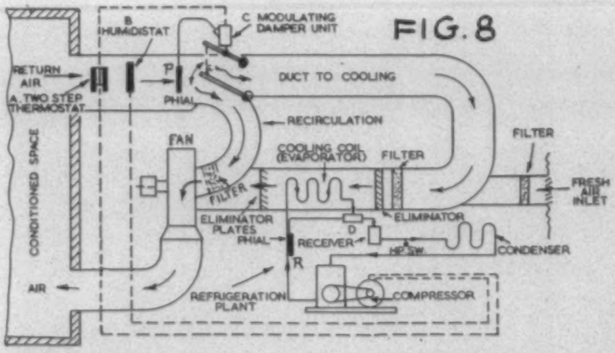
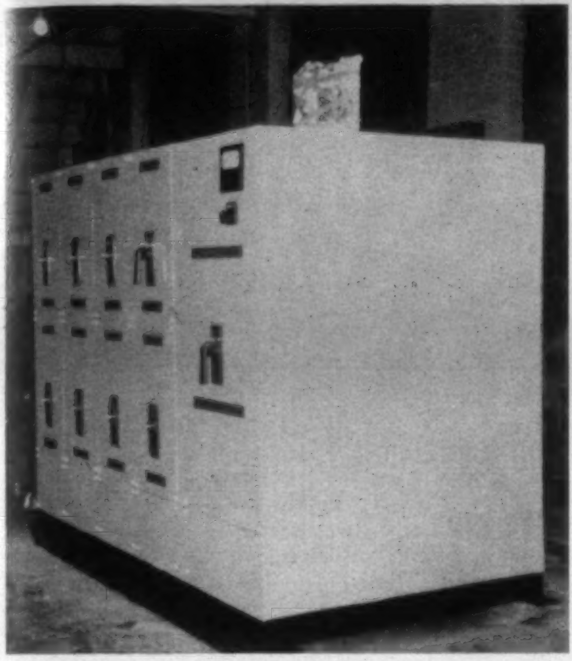


FIG. 8

Fig. 4—Layout for central air conditioning installation. Fig. 6—Central air conditioning system using by-pass recirculation. Fig. 7—Dewpoint control of air conditioning plant, using self-actuated temperature regulators (courtesy Sarco Co., Inc., New York City). Fig. 8—Cooling control for central air conditioning plant.



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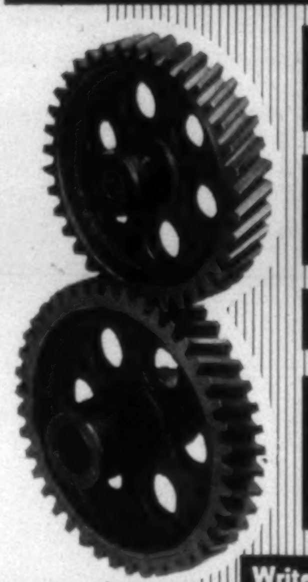

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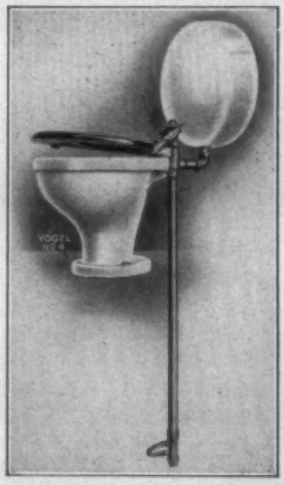

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admixed to fresh dry inlet air. Damper 3 adjusts automatically recirculated air in accordance with an over-riding humidistat in the main outlet air duct. Damper 4 is actuated by a room thermostat and either by-passes the air heater or heats up the air mixture. Similarly, but not shown, the air can be cooled during the hot season by either flowing over cooling coils or being partly or fully by-passed over a cooler supplied from a refrigeration plant.

The regulating units for automatic adjustment of air temperature and humidity are control valves and air dampers. The air volume can also be controlled by adjusting the fan speed by means of motor control. Hand control is used for smaller plants, but larger air conditioning systems use semi-automatic control or fully automatic control, which latter is always preferable. It is, of course, impossible to deal with the very wide field of combined temperature and humidity control of central air conditioning plants in detail in this brief survey, and a few typical examples should suffice to explain the basic methods. It seems that older textile installations do not always have the close control, which is desirable for correct humidification, and reconstruction of the control system is very often recommendable. Two-step or on/off mode of control could often be replaced with advantage by a more accurate gradual control method whereby fluctuations of humidity can be kept at a minimum.

Fig. 6 illustrates a central air conditioning system with by-pass recirculation. As mentioned before, under certain working conditions it might suffice to treat only part of the recirculated air in an air washer and use the other part untreated, or perhaps only filtered at "F." This partial recirculation makes first installation cost cheaper because the air washer and fan become smaller. By-pass damper "D" is controlled from a duct humidistat H. Fresh air inlet damper "I" is controlled from a room thermostat in the shed. All other factors are hand-controlled, making this a semi-automatic control layout.

A control layout, using simple self-actuated Sarco-temperature regulators for control is shown in Fig. 7, diagrammatically. One thermostat bulb "A" is inserted after the spray chamber, and controls steam admission to the preheater "I." A second thermostat bulb "B" is immersed in the outgoing conditioned air stream and controls steam to main heater "II." By keeping temperatures of "I" and "II" related to each other, humidity control in a simple way is performed. It is based on the cooling effect of the water sprays which "condense out" humidity from the pre-heated air at a desired value. (Cooling down of clouds by means of ice particles dropped from an airplane works similarly). A more elaborate control layout of a central conditioning plant is illustrated in Fig. 8, using a refrigeration plant with evaporating cooling coil for dehumidification of the treated air and for Summer cooling. A modulating damper unit "C" by-passes the cooling and is actuated from phial "P." Humidistat "B" cuts out refrigeration in conjunction with thermostat "A" in the return air duct and also actuates (over-riding phial "P") damper unit "C." Phial "R" controls the refrigerant circuit via thermostatic expansion valve "D."

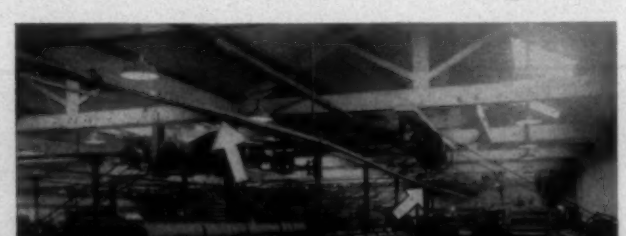


Fig. 3—Overhead heating pipes in this mule spinning room cause water-logging due to improper supports and sagging pipes.

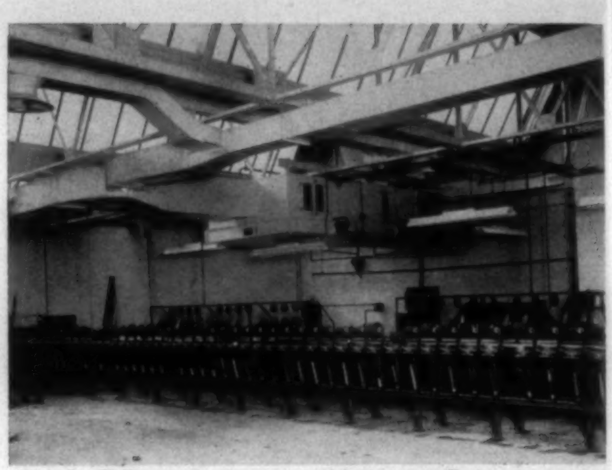


Fig. 5—Fully automatic air conditioning installation in rayon plant.

Control Instruments

The choice of automatic thermostats and of humidistats is usually a job for the expert. It should, however, be understood by the instrument user that proper servicing and correct maintenance of control instruments is an absolute necessity. Where skilled personnel is not always available, sturdy and reliable control instruments must be selected. Automatic control instruments work either on two-step or on/off control mode, sometimes called "open-and-shut" control, whereby the control valve or damper is either fully open or fully closed, depending whether temperature or humidity is above or below the desired value; or they close or open gently or gradually by metering the fluid low, which is method is called "gradual," or "throttling," or "metering." If air temperature or spray-water temperature rises the control valve moves gradually, following an impulse from a thermostat in the air stream or immersed in the spray water. Both basic methods of automatic control are applied in air conditioning, but gradual valve or damper control gives greater accuracy of control.

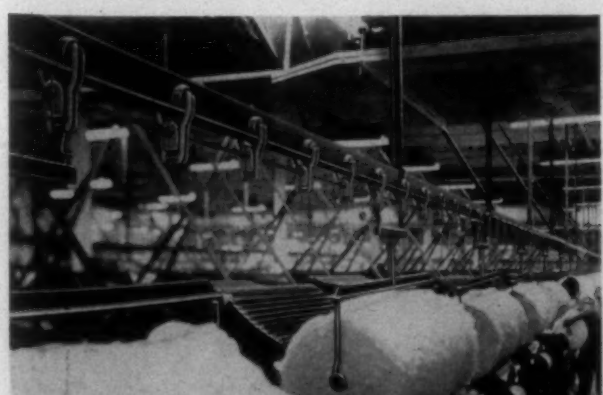
Temperature controllers can be either self-actuated, or they use an outside source of power for their operation, such as compressed air, electricity or water or oil under pressure. The function of temperature or humidity controllers can be very straight-forward, or may be very elaborate indeed. Wherever possible and where working conditions permit, simple regulator types should be applied, but circumstances may sometimes demand the use of more elaborate pneumatic controllers. It all depends on which degree of accuracy of control is required and on the nature of the working conditions. Very steady requirements of eated air are favorable for the use of simpler controller ypes. Heavy changes of heat load, however, which somemes happen in drying operations, make the use of more laborate controller types necessary.

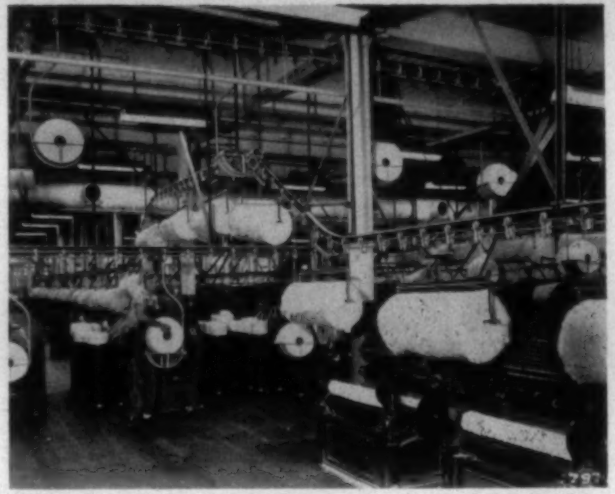
Air treatment in a conditioning plant has to ascertain eeling of comfort by controlling air temperature and umidity simultaneously. One method has been mentioned reviously as "dew point" control. We know that the dew oint is saturation temperature of air at a certain temperature. All that is required, therefore, is to saturate air at a ow temperature and to heat it afterwards up to the desired duct temperature in order to achieve the desired amount of relative humidity. By choosing the lower saturation temperature according to its content of water vapor it can be arranged that the air at duct temperature has then a lower vapor content, which corresponds to the desired comfortable relative humidity at room temperature.

In any air treatment system, whether heating and ventilating, or for humidification, or for air conditioning in the full sense of the word, room temperature and relative humidity of air must be kept balanced in order not to disturb workers' comfort, which would only lead in the long run to reduced output. Comfort charts have been worked out for various climates and working conditions, relating allowable humidities and temperatures as a guide for designing humidification and ventilating systems, so that room temperature is kept reasonable in spite of good humidification, in hot climates often with the help of refrigeration plants.

Overhead Trolley Conveyors Speed Kendall Lap Handling

WHEN the Oakland Plant of Kendall Mills, Newberry, S. C., was doubled in size last year, additional problems in the handling of cotton laps were created. To carry in-process laps from place to place in the plant, which now operates 61,000 spindles and 1,440 looms, three conveyors designed and manufactured by the E. W. Buschman Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, were installed. The handling system, totalling over 2,400 feet in length, consists of two picker lap conveyors and one drawing lap conveyor.


In the Oakland Plant picker room Universal cable conveyor is shown carrying laps from pickers to card room.


Picker lap conveyor crosses between two lines of drawing lap conveyors, illustrating ease of loading.

Drawing laps being delivered from lap winders to the drawing frames.

The purpose of the overhead cable picker lap conveyors is to deliver laps from the picker room as they are doffed and to transport them to the lap side of cards in an adjacent room. The cleaned and fluffed cotton is rolled into a 40-inch lap, 48 yards long (45-pound weight), on a lap stick which also serves as a carrier. With the Buschman-designed carriers the laps are always carried in a horizontal position regardless of track incline, thus avoiding damage to the end of the laps. Carriers are spaced on six-foot centers.

The purpose of the drawing lap conveyor is to deliver laps from the lap winders in the card room to the drawing frames in another location on the same floor. The laps are approximately nine inches wide, 18 inches in diameter and weigh some 20 pounds. These carriers are also spaced on six-foot centers. The loading area at the lap winders serves two unloading areas at the drawing frames.

Digging into figures and statistics, dull as they are, the public relations department of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills recently discovered that its textile plant burns enough coal in one day to keep the average five-room dwelling house comfortably heated for 7½ years.

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PERSONAL NEWS

Ed Mooney, a graduate of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College and an outstanding football star at that institution for several years, has accepted a position with the Madison (N. C.) Throwing Co.

Walter M. Brice, Jr., has been named as manager supply sales for the Spartanburg (S. C.) Division of Draper Corp. Mr. Brice assumed his new duties Feb. 1 and is concentrating on the sale of loom repair parts and supplies. He is a resident of Spartanburg and has been associated with Draper since his graduation from the University of Georgia.

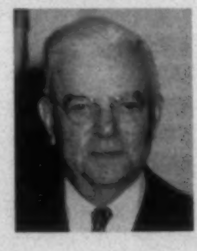
Frank J. Aiken has resigned as general manager of the Verney Corp. plant at Manchester, N. H. He will announce his future plans soon. Prior to joining Verney Mr. Aiken was associated with Burlington Mills, Canada, and before that was with Deering, Milliken & Co. for ten years in the South.

Robert H. Helle has been appointed technical superintendent to direct process control and development of the Acrilan plant of the Chemstrand Corp., now under construction at Decatur, Ala. He previously was located at Marcus Hook, Pa., as supervisor of the Chemstrand pilot plant where the firm's new acrylic textile fiber is in limited production. . . . Julian L. Bibb, Jr., a native of Decatur, has been appointed personnel superintendent for Chemstrand's new Acrilan plant. Before joining Chemstrand Mr. Bibb was employed by the State of Alabama to aid veterans in disability and rehabilitation matters.

Luther H. Hodges of Leaksville, N. C., well known former textile executive, recently announced himself as a candidate for lieutenant governor of North Carolina. Mr. Hodges was vice-president of Marshall Field & Co., operators of Fieldcrest Mills with plants at Leaksville, Draper and Spray, N. C. He retired from the company in April, 1950, to accept appointment as chief of the industry division of the E.C.A. in Germany.

Jerry D. Shaw has been appointed manager of a new marketing sales section in Du Pont's polychemicals department. Mr. Shaw was manager of sales to the paper, textile, and leather industries. The new section will combine functions of the former market studies, sales records and analysis, and product co-ordination sections. . . . In conjunction with Mr. Shaw's promotion, Stuart P. Miller was advanced from assistant manager to manager of sales to the paper, textile, and leather industries; Dr. Albert A. Pavlic was moved up to succeed Mr. Miller; and Fred E. Wintzer was promoted to Dr. Pavlic's place as market studies supervisor. At the same time, Robert R. Warner was advanced to the position of new product development supervisor in the place of Everett B. Yelton, recently transferred to the production division.

John P. Harrison has been appointed agent and superintendent of the Coosa plant of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., filling the position left vacant when S. H. Harris was promoted to vice-president in charge of production. . . . Other changes at S-C-T include election of C. B. Bennett to serve as assistant treasurer in addition to his duties as manager of the roving yarn division; appointment of R. E. Hamrick, formerly overseer of standards, cost and maintenance, as assistant superintendent of the Coosa plant; and appointment of James Davis as thread salesman, filling the position formerly held by Gwyn Brock.



Irving H. Verry, vice-president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, is retiring from active association with the firm Feb. 29 after having established the remarkable record of 62 years service with the Worcester, Mass., concern. Mr. Verry joined Crompton & Knowles in 1890 as an assistant in the drafting room and two years later was placed in charge of sales of narrow fabric and silk looms. In 1913 he was made a director and in 1916 he was added to the executive committee. He was elected vice-president in 1917 and in 1935 became general sales manager and retained his vice-president title.

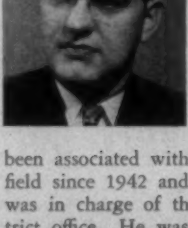
Fred W. Symmes, R. E. Henry, Brown Mahon, C. F. Haynsworth, Alester G. Furman, Jr., and Aug. W. Smith, all prominent textile executives of Greenville, S. C., and all former presidents of the Greenville Community Chest, were honored recently at the annual open meeting of the civic organization, when it celebrated its 30th anniversary.

Frank Talbott, Jr., *(at left above)* and Edward J. Mack *(right)* recently were elected vice-president and controller, respectively, of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va. Mr. Talbott, a Danville attorney, has been general counsel for the company for the past 13 years and a director since 1942. Mr. Mack recently came to Dan River Mills from Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., where he was head of the internal audit department.

Jarvis Cromwell, former president of William Iselin & Co., Inc., and now chairman of its board, has been elected a director of Iselin-Jefferson Co., New York. On March 1 he will make his office with Iselin-Jefferson at 90 Worth Street as vice-president and chairman of the finance committee. He also is a director of Alabama Mills, Verney Corp. and United States Testing Co.

Giles E. Miller of Dallas, Tex., president of Texas Textile Mills, Inc., McKinney and Waco, Tex., and his brother, Connell A. Miller, have headed a group of Texans who have purchased the New York Yankees professional football team. The team will be moved to Dallas and will represent that city in the professional football league. It will be known as the Dallas Texans.

C. E. Graham Reeves has resigned from his post as vice-president and a director of Reeves Bros., Inc., New York. He has also been an officer of several of the company's subsidiaries. Mr. Reeves did not announce his future plans.



Wilbur Mayer, manager of the Monorail Division of Louden Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa, has been named to the firm's board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. B. Louden, former president. Mr. Mayer has been associated with the company in Fairfield since 1942 and prior to that time he was in charge of the Buffalo, N .Y., district office. He was appointed sales man-

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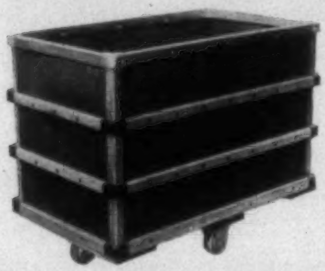

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ager in 1947 and became manager of the Monorail Division last year.

Elliott J. Neal *(left)*, vice-president of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., has resumed his former duties as Southern division sales manager of the firm replacing William G. Vetterlein who has resigned as Southern sales manager to become a special representative for the company in central North Carolina and western Virginia. Mr. Vetterlein takes over the territory formerly covered by H. Gordon Kenna.

C. Ralph Ewing has resigned from the executive staff of Franklin Process Co. after having been associated with the company for 25 years. Mr. Ewing joined the company in Providence, R. I., in September, 1926. In January, 1927, he served as assistant to the manager of the sales office in New York City for one year. In January, 1928, he was placed in charge of the management of the company in Chattanooga, Tenn. He became vice-president and director of the parent company with plants in Providence and Philadelphia, vice-president, director and general manager of the company in Chattanooga, vice-president and director of Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C., and vice-president and director of the Franklin Process Spinning Mill in Fingerville, S. C. He will take an extended vacation before announcing his future plans. . . . Robert F. Strahley, assistant manager of Central Franklin Process Co., and with the company 26 years, will take over the duties of general manager.

D. Bruton Fitzgerald has succeeded A. B. Wood as overseer in the preparation department at Seminole Mills, Statesville, N. C., a unit of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. Mr. Fitzgerald is a June, 1949, graduate of the N. C. State College School of Textiles.

James E. Robison has been elected president of Textron Puerto Rico and president of Textron Mississippi, Inc., to succeed Royal Little, who will continue as chairman of the board of both companies. Both are subsidiaries of Textron Incorporated, headed by Mr. Little. . . . James M. Flack has resigned as executive vice-president of Textron Puerto Rico in order to devote full time to the affairs of Textron Mississippi, Inc., of which he was recently elected executive vice-president. He will be in complete charge of the company's operations at Cordova, Ala., and the proposed new mills at Meridian and Aberdeen, Miss. . . . Edwards C. Whitmore, formerly executive vice-president of Atlantic Parachute Corp., has been elected vice-president of Textron Puerto Rico. He will be resident manager in complete charge of all of the company's operations in Puerto Rico. Textron Puerto Rico operates weaving, knitting and sewing plants in Ponce and Humacao, Puerto Rico. Mr. Whitmore has been with Textron since 1946 in a number of managerial posts. Mr. Robison is executive vice-president of Textron, Inc., and president of Atlantic Parachute Corp., both subsidiaries of Textron Incorporated. He recently returned to the company after six months' leave of absence to serve as chief of the textile branch in the Office of Price Stabilization.

John L. Severance of Scarsdale, N. Y., has been appointed lecturer for courses in merchandising of textiles to be conducted each Saturday during the Spring, 1952, semester at the Philadelphia Textile Institute. Mr. Severance is secretary of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, which post he has held since 1944. Prior to that time he was textile editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and also for many years was its cotton and textile fibers editor. Mr. Severance is the author of numerous booklets and articles on textile and related subjects which have appeared in various textile newspapers and magazines.

Ivan F. Wieland *(at left below)*, assistant manager of the industrial sales department, corn division, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., has been promoted to the newly-created position of assistant to the corn division manager. Mr. Wieland, who has been with the firm since 1930, will assist in the over-all administration of the division. . . . Richard L. Nagle *(right)*, who has been manager of co-products sales in the industrial sales department, has been named industrial sales manager succeeding Paul D. Doolen, resigned. Mr. Nagle has been associated with Staley since 1939.

John K. Jolliff has been named administrative assistant to the director of production at American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C. He will assist in assembling, summarizing and analyzing pertinent production data of the company's two plants at Enka and Lowland, Tenn. Mr. Jolliff is the son of E. C. Jolliff, manager of the company's microscopical laboratory. . . . Cdr. D. I. Gross of Asheville, N. C., a navy reservist now on active duty and in civilian life an engineer with American Enka Corp., recently was named inspector of naval materiel for the Milwaukee, Wis., area.

James DeCamp Wise, president of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., recently was elected a director of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York.

Joe M. Shockley, formerly with the old Premier Worsted Mills, Raleigh, N. C., has been named superintendent of the new plant of Woonsocket Worsted Co. at Laurens, S. C.

Ralph Gates, for 11 years associated with the Duplan Corp., New York, is leaving the company and will re-establish his own management consultant organization at 7 East 42 Street, New York. At Duplan, Mr. Gates planned and operated the company's business and financial relations program. He also developed employee and community relations, foreman training, product merchandising and market analysis. Before joining Duplan he operated his own management company, serving a variety of manufacturers. Duplan Corp. has retained Mr. Gates to continue as a consultant to the company.

Fred Nash of Glendale, S. C., is now superintendent of the Douglasville, Ga., plant of Glendale Mills. He succeeds T. A. McNeill who has gone to Kosciusko, Miss., to be associated with Aponaug Mfg. Co.

W. H. Spencer, Jr., superintendent of the Cascade rayon plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Mooresville, N. C., has been elected to the board of trustees of Lowrance Memorial Hospital in Mooresville.

William H. Ruffin of Durham, N. C., president of Erwin Mills, Inc., recently accepted appointment as state honorary co-chairman of the annual campaign of the North Carolina Heart Association.

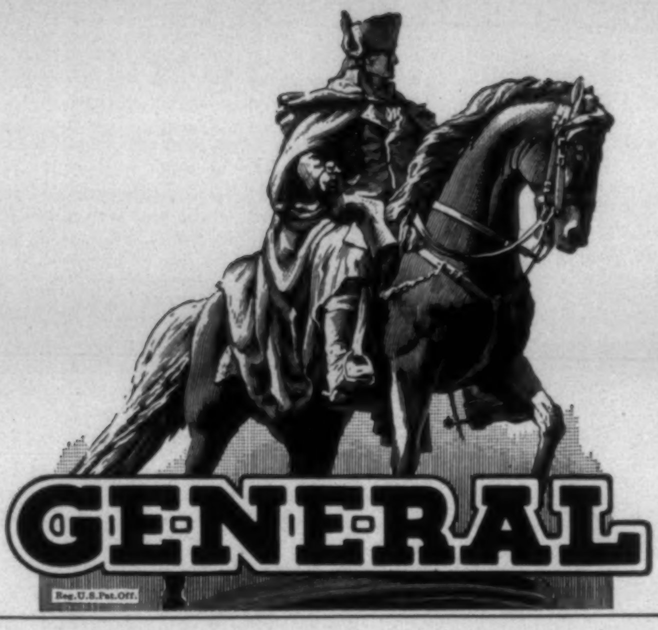
Robert P. Cochran, formerly assistant general manager of Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has been named vice-president of spinning for all of Dixie's plants. Mr. Cochran joined Dixie Mercerizing Co. in 1938. . . . Other recent promotions at Dixie include: T. L. Wilkey, formerly carding overseer and superintendent at Lupton City, named general superintendent of all Dixie spinning operations; L. T. Prigmore, Jr., since 1947 concerned primarily with cost, quality and training work, promoted to assistant superintendent of spinning; and William G. Agnew, with Dixie since 1946 as a chemist, named assistant superintendent of mercerizing.

A. W. Gunn, treasurer of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., was honored by the Boy Scouts recently when he was presented the Silver Beaver Award, for distinguished service to boys, by the West Georgia Council, Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Gunn has served as council president for the past two years.

Edwin R. Jerome has been elected president and general manager of Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Mr. Jerome began his career with the company in 1910 as an errand boy. After service in the Army in World War I he returned to the company in 1919 as a sales representative and was made sales manager in 1927. In April, 1951, he was appointed vice-president and general manager.

H. A. Bagshaw of Lawrence, Mass., has become resident manager of Carrboro (N. C.) Woolen Mills, succeeding Earl Strauch who is on leave of absence.

John H. Bolton, Jr., formerly assistant manager of the repair sales department of Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., has been promoted to the firm's treasury department. . . . Richard W. Rawlinson,



RODA
High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.

DENDRON
High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

STONEGA
High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

GLENBROOK
The Premium Kentucky High Splint unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

COKE
Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.

CRITERION COAL
High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.

HAMPTON COAL
High volatile domestic, steam and by-product coal from Boone and Logan Counties, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

CROZER
Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway.

LYNCO
High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.

ANTHRACITE
Hazel Brook—*Premium Lehigh*
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Our engineering service, available upon application, and long and varied experience is your assurance of the Right Coal — Properly Applied.

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assistant supervisor in the subcontract department, has been named to succeed Mr. Bolton in the repair sales department.

Gerrish H. Milliken, Jr., vice-president and a director of Deering, Milliken & Co., and Ridley Watts, executive vice-president of Spartan Mills, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C., have been elected to the advisory board of the textile office of Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York.

D. L. Friday recently was elected vice-president and general manager of Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C., producer of textile machinery. Mr. Friday has been secretary and general manager of the concern for the past seven years. All other officers were re-elected.

The board of directors of William Iselin & Co., Inc., New York, recently elected William Albin a vice-president. Mr. Albin is assistant to Hilmar Martinsen in the credit department. Mr. Albin joined the company in 1929 and was made assistant vice-president in 1946. He served in the U. S. Army from 1943 to 1946. . . . Other appointments are John L. Cole as assistant vice-president in the new business department, and Richard S. Perry as assistant vice-president in charge of the mill advance department. Henry H. Lickel, vice-president, has been elected also as treasurer, and Kenneth B. Beatty, vice-president, elected also as secretary. Mr. Cole joined the company in 1941, became assistant secretary in 1950; Mr. Perry in 1941, elected assistant treasurer in 1949. Mr. Lickel joined the company in 1926 and has served as vice-president and secretary since 1948; Mr. Beatty, who joined the company in 1946, became a vice-president in 1948.

Pate Williams, head of the cost department at Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has been named to represent Troup County on the City-County Hospital Board for the next three years. Mr. Williams succeeds C. L. Nichols, office manager at Dixie, whose term on the hospital board has expired.

Lloyd Nantz has been promoted to third shift overseer of carding at the Statesville (N. C.) Division of Seminole Mills. Mr. Nantz has been employed at the plant since 1936. In his new post he succeeds F. W. Sell, resigned.

T. G. Roche, vice-president and general manager of Limestone Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., recently was named to head the annual membership drive of the Gaffney Chamber of Commerce.

Samuel Lipson and Harold Bick, former assistant vice-presidents, have been made vice-presidents of Commercial Factors Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of C.I.T. Financial Corp. . . . Other changes and additions to the officer staff include: Anthony J. David, former assistant secretary to assistant vice-president; Emil Jakubecy to assistant secretary; Fred W. Hautau to the boar of directors; and John J. Kennedy, in charg of the accounting department, to assistan treasurer.

Major General George A. Horkan, Quartermaster General of the Army, has been awarded the Army's Medal for Humane Action for the vital part he had in operation of the Berlin Airlift during 1948 and 1949. General Horkan was Chief Quartermaster for the European Command when the airlift was organized and served in that capacity for the duration of the airlift operation.

Christopher C. Ganos *(at left below)* has been appointed field service engineer for the textile machinery division of Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass. Mr. Ganos has been with the company since 1947 and formerly was a supervisory erector. . . . L. Vincent Neese *(right)*, a native of Atlanta, Ga., and a graduate of Georgia Tech, has joined Rodney Hunt's sales engineering staff in the South at 909 Wilder Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Edmund Greene of Everett, Mass., has been named to the newly-created position of sales promotion manager of the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Co. Mr. Green, who has been sales promotion and advertising manager for the company's Merrimac division at Everett, joined Monsanto in June, 1947, in the industrial and public relations department.

Dr. Bjorn Andersen, vice-president of Celanese Corp. of America, recently was named technical director in charge of research and development for the firm. For the past four years he has been head of the central research laboratories at Summit, N. J.

T. Scott Avary of West Point, Ga., has been appointed treasurer of Lanett (Ala.) Bleachery & Dye Works, succeeding Chester N. Perry of Boston, resigned. John A. Simmons, Jr., also of West Point, has been named assistant treasurer, succeeding Joshua B. Richmond, resigned.

John Miles, manager of the payroll and standards department of the Thomaston (Ga.) Bleachery, has been nominated "Young Man of the Year" by the Thomaston Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is being sponsored by the Jaycees for nomination as one of the five outstanding young men in Georgia for 1951. Aside from leadership in Jaycee enterprises, Mr. Miles also takes leading roles in civic, church and Boy Scout work.

Manfred Keller has been appointed market research manager for the textile fibers

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OF THE TEXTILE SHOPS

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for Cotton and Rayon
Chemical Tanks
Condensers
Condenser Screens
Conveyors
Pipes and Returns
Coppersmithing
Cowl Ventilators
Cylinders
Spinning
Spooling
Twisting
Drip Pans
Dye Kettles and Vats
(New)
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New and Repairs
Driers
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and Sizes
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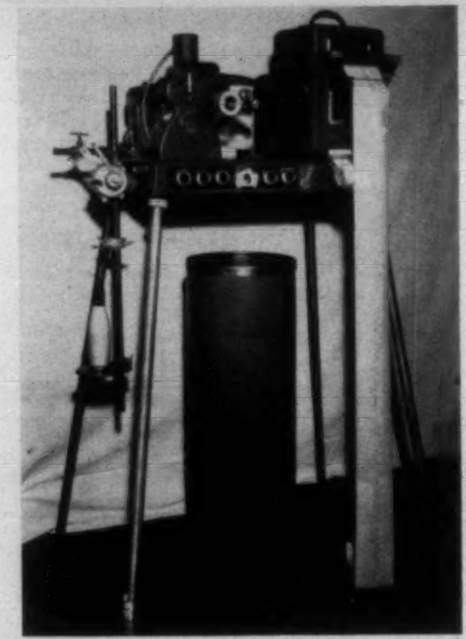
THE PACIFIC EVENNESS TESTER

FOR TESTING UNEVENNESS, WEIGHT AND COUNT OF

COTTON • WOOL • WORSTED • JUTE AND MAN-MADE FIBERS



With the ever increasing importance of synthetics in the textile world today, the Pacific Evenness Tester, because it measures the material machanically, is playing an important part in leading mills in testing synthetics and blends.

Cotton, wool, worsted and jute mills prefer the Pacific Evenness Tester because:

1. It measures the material mechanically.
2. Tests are not affected by oil or moisture in the material.
3. Ease of operation.
4. Little to no maintenance.
5. Tester does not have to be operated in a conditioned room.
6. Material does not have to be conditioned.
7. Seven stages of magnification, up to 950X.
8. All tests made on known base line.
9. Weight and count of material is determined as well as unevenness.
10. Tester can be used out in the mill; vibration from the production machines has no effect on the Tester or the tests.
11. All Testers will give the same results regardless of location.
12. Limit Pens permit quality control on sight.
13. Readings are not affected by ribbon type material, blends, twist or colored material.
14. Quick response of recording unit without overtravel of pen arm.
15. Tester can be checked mechanically or electrically in a matter of seconds.
16. Versatile—will encompass a range from 8 ounces per 5 yards to 100's worsted or equivalent in cotton or man-made fibers.

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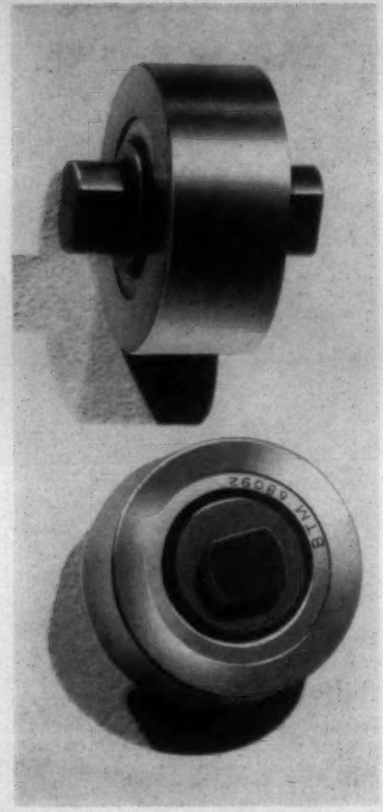

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Lubrication is completely sealed into these finer, longer lasting BTM Treadle Rolls, requiring a minimum of service. Ends are perfectly milled to fit treadle slots.

Use of BTM Treadle Rolls will eliminate fires, and stop down time resulting from treadle pin or roll failures.

For complete satisfaction, and for better performance always, specify BTM parts.

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GREENVILLE, S.C.

department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. He will direct the department's market research work on man-made fibers. Mr. Keller has been associated with Du Pont since 1927.

Leslie A. Runton, formerly with M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., has joined Alexander Smith, Inc., as director of engineering and will supervise engineering operations in all of the firm's plants.

H. S. Mackie, director of the purchasing division of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., recently was named chairman of the Gastonia Industrial Diversification Commission.

Everett T. Marten has been appointed director of public relations for Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., and will make his headquarters at the executive offices of the company in Danville. Mr. Marten has had wide experience in the public relations field and prior to joining Dan River was a partner in the New York public relations firm of Carlisle Davidson, Everett T. Marten & Associates.

Dr. Fred R. Conklin has been named works manager at Tennessee Eastman Co., Kingsport, Tenn. Herbert G. Stone, formerly vice-president and works manager, continues as vice-president of the company. Dr. Conklin has been associated with the firm since 1931.

Dr. Milton Harris, president of Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, D. C., a well known figure in textile circles over the nation, recently was elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. He has participated on the program at many conventions of various textile associations.

Dr. E. H. Mercer, noted Australian wool scientist, has joined the staff of Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., for a year of co-operative study and research in connection with the International Wool Research Project. His initial work will be to study the surface of wool to improve the processing and dyeing of woolen garments.

Cecil H. Green, a native of Alabama, has joined the sales staff of Victor Ring Traveler Co. and will represent the firm in Alabama, Mississippi, southern Georgia and western Tennessee. Before entering the sales field several years ago, Mr. Green was for 13 years associated with West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. in the spinning, twisting and winding departments.

William P. Drake, vice-president of Pennvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, has been named director of the rubber, chemicals and drugs division of the Office of Price Stabilization. He will serve as director until next July 1. Mr. Drake succeeds Thomas H. McCormack who is returning to his duties as director of sales of the Graselli chemicals division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Dr. Kyle Ward has been named head of the cellulose group of the Institute of Paper Chemistry. Dr. Ward was recently chief of the cotton fiber division of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, La.

George McClenaghan, a vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., for the third year has been named colonel of the textile advance gifts division in the Red Cross fund raising campaign in Greenville, S. C.

John G. Bannister has been appointed vice-president in charge of manufacturing for the 12 divisions of National Automotive Fibres, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

C. C. Dawson, executive secretary of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, left early this month for France where he will serve as consultant for the Economic Co-operation Administration for a period of about two months. He expects to work out of the E.C.A. office in Paris for about 60 days, returning to this country about April 15.

Jesse M. Jones, formerly president and treasurer of Sherman (Tex.) Mfg. Co., is now located at Danville, Va.

Earl T. Groves, assistant treasurer of Groves Thread Co., Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has been elected president of the recently-formed Young Business Men's Club of Gastonia.

W. D. May, formerly associated with the accounting firm of Ernst & Ernst, has been elected vice-president of W. D. Dodenhoff Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C., and its subsidiary, Textile Equipment Corp. . . . W. F. Leineweber, Jr., has been promoted from chief engineer of Textile Equipment Corp. to vice-president in charge of engineering.

Howard E. Swift, because of the increasing number of defense contracts being undertaken by Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., has been transferred from the sales department to head up a special department for handling defense work. Foster will continue to build as much textile equipment as the supply of materials allotted under the Control Materials Plan will allow.

Leon Steinberger is now president and Renee DeBacker is superintendent of Paola Screen Printing Co., N. Charleston, S. C.

C. H. Ansell, previously with Dunbarton Woolen Mills, Dexter, Me., is now manager of Berkshire Mills at Moncks Corner, S. C.

Irving B. Remsen, Jr., formerly a division engineer of American Viscose Corp., has joined the headquarters engineering staff of Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., for work as technical consultant on waste water problems in the industrial, municipal and utilities fields. His work at American Viscose was in developing waste and water treatment at the firm's various plants. Previously he served four years in technical sales with Filtration Engineers.

Steven P. J. Wood has been elected vice-president of Warner Electric Brake and Clutch Co., South Beloit, Ill. Mr. Wood joined the Warner organization in 1946 after five years Army service, during which he rose to the rank of major. He has acted as both a sales and manufacturing executive with the South Beloit concern and was named vice-president in 1949.

Kenneth C. Towe *(left)* was elected president of American Cyanamid Co. at a meeting of the board of directors Jan. 22. He succeeds the late Raymond C. Gaugler, who died suddenly Jan. 11. Mr. Towe has been a director of the company since 1939. The new president has been associated with the Cyanamid organization since April 26, 1926, when he joined the company as a member of the accounting department. He progressed through the positions of assistant treasurer and comptroller and was appointed treasurer on April 4, 1939. On May 15, 1945, Mr. Towe was promoted to vice-president in charge of finance, a position which he occupied until his election as president. Born in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Jan. 19, 1893, Mr. Towe was educated at Trinity College, (now Duke University), located at Durham, N. C. During World War I, he served as a captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army. Before joining the Cyanamid Co. in April, 1926, he was with Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and later with the Childs Co. in New York City. . . . Howard Huston, vice-president, American Cyanamid Co., was elected a director to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Gaugler, the former president of the company.

Robert S. Small, a vice-president of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., recently was elected to the firm's board of directors.

William Berry of Riegel Textile Corp., J. E. Bradley of Pacific Mills, John C. Hughes of McCampbell & Co., and Herman D. Ruhm, Jr., of Bates Fabrics, Inc., have been elected to three-year terms on the board of directors of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

John C. Macksey has been appointed by the Firestone Plastics Co. as Eastern sales representative for Velon flex. Mr. Macksey, who formerly was in charge of the sale of Velon industrial films, is making his headquarters in New York in the Empire State Building. He is replacing G. H. Smith, who was recently transferred to High Point, N. C., to be in charge of Velon flex sales in the Southeastern area.

The editors of this journal rarely publish anything resembling a birth announcement column, but in this case we would like to make an exception (because of our personal fondness for the mamma and poppa) by making known the arrival Feb. 8 of Franklin Sadler Love, Jr., at Presbyterian Hospital, Charlotte, N. C. So, congratulate the third-time poppa, who is secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

Ed Harrigal, who is assistant superintendent of the Granite-Hickman Division of Graniteville (S. C.) Co., last month was presented the Boy Scout Silver Beaver Award for outstanding service to boyhood.

YARN

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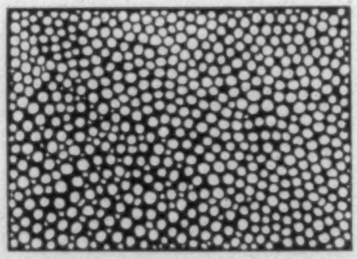
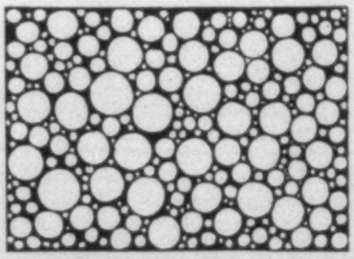
GAULIN-HOMOGENIZED SIZE

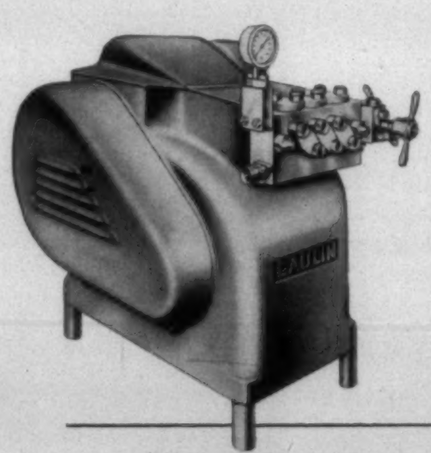


Gaulin-Homogenized Size is fine, regular, uniform and stable.



Boiled Size is coarse, irregular, uneven and will separate rapidly.

Mills report up to 4% higher weaving efficiencies with Gaulin-Homogenized Size. Experience in hundreds of installations proves it makes a stronger, more elastic yarn . . . that sheds less . . . and breaks less at the loom and slasher.



What's more, Gaulin Homogenizers reduce the human element in sizemaking. Once set, they *automatically* provide a finer, stable, perfectly uniform size.

You'll discover other advantages, too. Have your local M-G representative demonstrate how a Gaulin will *improve your mill operation* . . . and *cut your weaving costs.* Write today.

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OBITUARIES

John G. Aldrich, 87, former president and board chairman of New England Butt Co., Providence, R. I., producer of textile braiding equipment, died Jan. 20. Mr. Aldrich was president of the company from 1915 to 1946 when he became chairman of the board. He retired about a year later at the age of 83. He is survived by three sons and a sister.

E. S. Hoggard, 73, a former superintendent of Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., and for about 40 years president and manager of Charlotte Bagging Co., died Feb. 3 at a hospital in Charlotte. Surviving are his wife, a son and daughter, two brothers and two sisters.

David K. McColl, 68, at one time president of the former Marlboro Cotton Mills at Bennettsville, S. C., died Jan. 22. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the sale of Marlboro Cotton Mills to Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and the plant is now operated as a unit of the Firestone textile division.

George W. Paxton, 70, retired textile chemist of Charlotte, N. C., died Feb. 8 after a short illness. Prior to his retirement in 1949, Mr. Paxton was for 22 years with Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Two sisters and three brothers survive.

H. Earl Seigler, 55, superintendent of the Panola Plant of Abney Mills at Greenwood, S. C., died Jan. 19 at his home in Greenwood. He had been associated with Abney Mills fot 47 years. Surviving are his wife, one son, his mother, one sister and two brothers.

Robert Lee Steele, 85, one of the founders and major owners of stock in the former Steele Cotton Mill at Lenoir, N. C., died Jan. 27 after a long illness. His wife, a son and four daughters survive.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Edwin H. Fitler Co., a subsidiary of Columbia Rope Co., plans construction of a one-story cordage, rope and twine mill in New Orleans to cost an estimated $845,000.

QUITMAN, GA. — Quitman Mills, Inc., has completed the installation of new equipment completely modernizing this textile mill which employs 200 people. The improvement and modernization program, started last Fall, has cost a half-million dollars. Quitman Mills, Inc., is owned by Alexander Smith, Inc., of Yonkers, N. Y., having bought the property several years ago from Morgan Mills of Laurel Hill, N. C. The mill was built with local capital in 1871 and throughout the years has changed hands several times, has had its ups and downs and is now at its peak production. Quitman Mills uses 12,000 bales of cotton a year, most of it Brooks County cotton and all of it Georgia cotton. The payroll tops $600,000 a year.

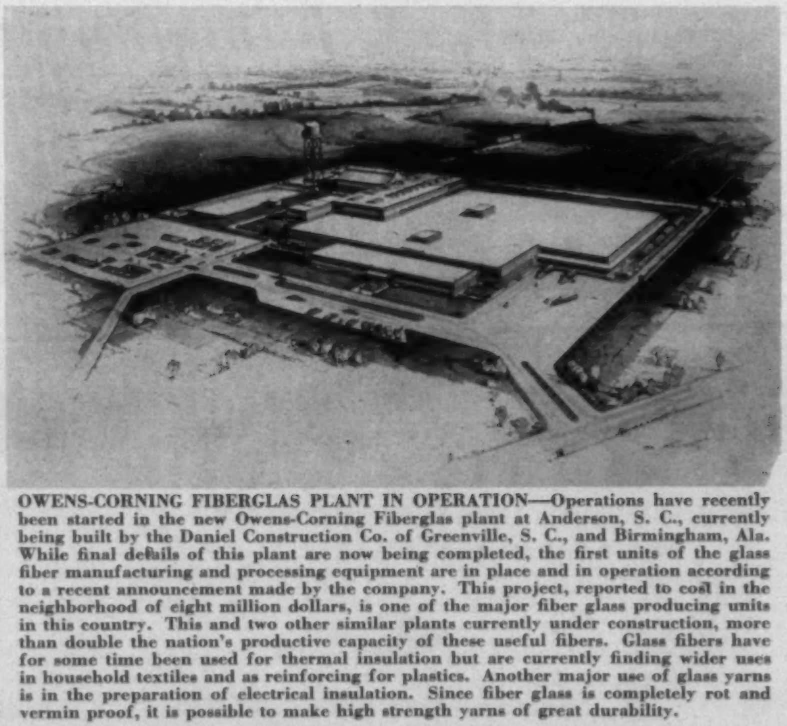
CHILDERSBURG, ALA.—Beaunit Mills, the first rayon plant in this state, is more than doubling its facilities. The original totally enclosed and air conditioned structure, built by the Daniel Construction Co. and designed by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., reached full production for the first time in the Spring of 1950. Heavy demands for an increase in production of the low elasticity rayon cord used in automobile, truck, and airplane tires has necessitated the current expansion program of Beaunit Mills. The contract was awarded to the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., and the extension of this seven-acre structure into 14 acres of modern manufacturing space is already well under way.

HONEA PATH, S. C.—The new rayon weaving plant of Westover Mills, Inc., here has been sold to Honea Path Textiles, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Textron Southern, Inc. The modern plant was completed last year, and new machinery installed, but due to the depressed condition of the textile market was never put into operation. The mill now has 480 looms, two slashers, four winders and two warpers, and the number of looms eventually will be increased to 600. Sale price of the land, buildings and machinery is estimated at $2,000,000. The new owners are expected to begin operations shortly.

TRION, GA.—A cotton department has been set up at the Trion Division of Riegel Textile Corp. and this department will purchase all the cotton used by Riegel. Mason J. Florence of Cedartown, Ga., has been placed in charge of the new department.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Sale of the mill machinery at the Draper State Prison mill to Nicaragua has been announced by Alabama State Finance Department officials. The Central American country is paying $65,000 for the machinery and equipment and has made a down payment of $10,000. The Draper cotton mill was shut down during the administration of Gov. James E. Folsom, who went out of office in 1950.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Feb. 1 opened a central purchasing office here to centralize purchases of dyestuffs and chemicals for three finishing plants and three mills. A research section also will be operated in connection with the new purchasing office. Purchases for the three Delta Finishing Co. plants at Attleboro, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., and Wallace, S. C., as well as the Appleton Co., Anderson, S. C., Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., and Industrial Cotton



OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS PLANT IN OPERATION—Operations have recently been started in the new Owens-Corning Fiberglas plant at Anderson, S. C., currently being built by the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala. While final details of this plant are now being completed, the first units of the glass fiber manufacturing and processing equipment are in place and in operation according to a recent announcement made by the company. This project, reported to cost in the neighborhood of eight million dollars, is one of the major fiber glass producing units in this country. This and two other similar plants currently under construction, more than double the nation's productive capacity of these useful fibers. Glass fibers have for some time been used for thermal insulation but are currently finding wider uses in household textiles and as reinforcing for plastics. Another major use of glass yarns is in the preparation of electrical insulation. Since fiber glass is completely rot and vermin proof, it is possible to make high strength yarns of great durability.

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Dealers in Wool Tops of All Grades
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Architects and Engineers
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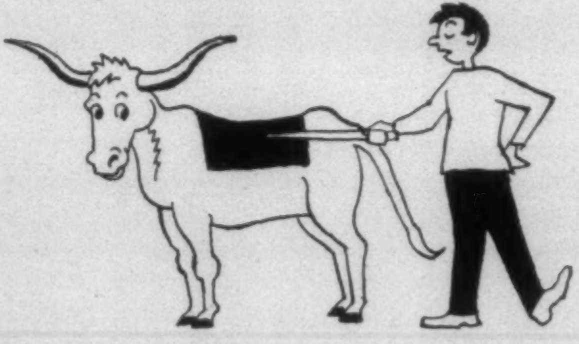
"The best part of my back goes to McLeod's!"

HIGH QUALITY
LONG LIFE
BEST PERFORMANCE

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

Leather Belting
Loom Strapping

THE "JUNIOR CLEANER"
(Patent Pending)

Does a "Man-Size" Job!

For use between hopper and conveyor.

Delivers to regular cleaning line.

Completely opens and pre-cleans small amount of cotton delivered to each hopper in battery, so that machines in regular cleaning lines do *more cleaning* with *less staple breakage.*

Requires 43" between hopper and conveyor table.

PROVED BY TEST

Above is "close-up" of one of the battery of "JUNIOR CLEANERS" in an Alabama Mill.

Single Machine: $950, f.o.b. Gastonia
In lots of 5 or more: $900, f.o.b. Gastonia

Manufactured by

GASTONIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., will be mad through the new Greensboro office.

VASS, N. C.—Vass Cotton Mill Co., pr ducer of 12s and 24s knitting yarns, ha been purchased by Textron Southern, In Operation will continue under the new management after equipment changes shiftin production from cotton to rayon.

BUENA VISTA, VA.—Chamber of Commerce officials here have been notified b National Mallison Fabrics Corp., New York, that the firm plans to discontinu operations at its Buena Vista plant durin 1952. The plant has been in continuou operation since 1902.

TRYON, N. C.—The new plant under construction here for Kilburn Mill of New Bedford, Mass., will be equipped with machinery from the New England plant. George B. Knowles, president of Kilburn Mill, indicated recently that Kilburn will move its entire operation out of New Bedford as soon as conditions warrant.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Duplan Corp. recently announced plans to move its headquarters from Hazelton, Pa., to a large office building to be erected in Charlotte. Lyman B. Frieze, president of Duplan, stated that the move is being made to Charlotte because most of the company's mills are in the South and Charlotte offers an ideal center for handling the operation of these plants. The firm's Southern plants are located at Cleveland, Tenn., Grottoes, Va., and at Burnsville, Lincolnton, Forsyth and Winston-Salem, N. C.

WELLFORD, S. C.—A new office building is now under construction at Jackson Mill and completion is expected in the early Spring. Modern air conditioning and heating systems will be special features of the new offices.

DAYTON, TENN.—It is reported in trade circles that Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford, Mass., is considering a possible site here for the erection of a $4,500,000 plant. An official of the firm stated, however, "We haven't chosen any particular place. We've looked at several places in the South. Our plans have not yet crystallized to a point where we can talk about them."

FRANKLINTON, N. C. — The name of Burlington Mills' spun weaving plant in Franklinton, known for many years as Vamoco, has been changed to the Franklinton Plant in honor of the community in which it is located. The name change coincides with completion of an extensive plant improvement program begun in 1950. Under this program a substantial amount has been spent on enlarging and modernizing the plant and installing new machinery. Today it ranks as one of the handsomest and most modern plants in the South.

DALLAS, GA. — Whitfield Spinning Co. suffered considerable damage recently when fire broke out in the opening room. Ordinarily the sprinkler system would have easily taken care of the conflagration but due to repairs in progress in this department the system had been temporarily dismantled. The damage was covered by insurance.

Atlanta, Ga.—The 70-year old Exposition Cotton Mills Co. recently installed four Eriez plate-type ATOMagnets as an essential step in its modernization program. The 32-inch non-electric separators are used to remove tramp iron from the cotton stock, and are employed in Exposition's opener lines between the distributor aprons and the horizontal superior cleaners. Exposition Cotton Mills was established in 1882. It began to modernize its plant in 1943, and completed the operation this year.

Clemson, S. C. — Construction of the largest cotton mill in the world on one floor was completed near here recently. The plant covers approximately 14 acres. It is the Utica-Mohawk Cotton Mills Division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., and includes a finishing plant and a cutting and sewing room as well as the home offices of the company. Production has been started on a limited scale. When in full production the plant will employ about 1,200, utilizing 45,000 spindles and 900 wide sheeting looms.

Mobile, Ala. — The area near Mobile where a rayon staple plant is under construction for Courtaulds (Alabama), Inc., has been renamed Le Moyne, after Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, French explorer who established the first settlement in that area. It formerly was known as Salco.

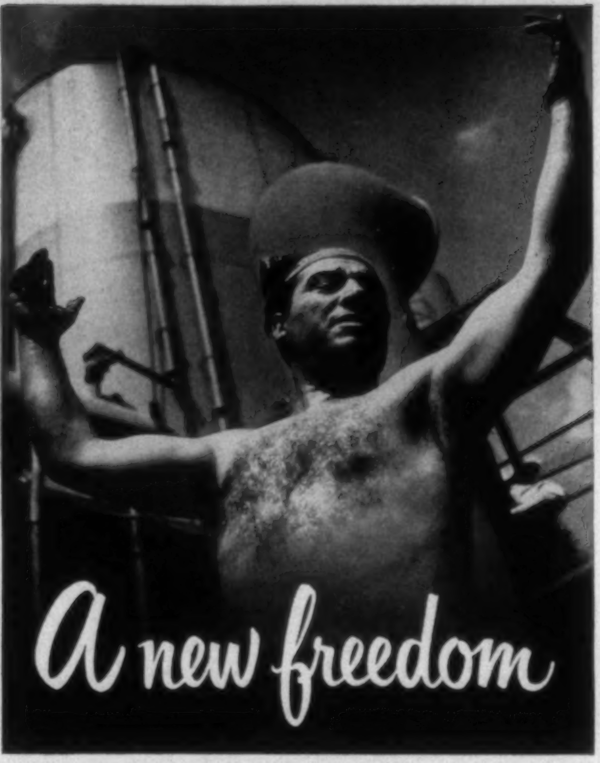
Statesville, N. C.—An air conditioning system is being installed at Seminole Mills, a unit of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. The mill roof is taking on a new appearance as the frame work of the four air conditioning unit houses nears completion. Work also is nearing completion on the remodeling of warehouse No. 6, which will house a new sample room.

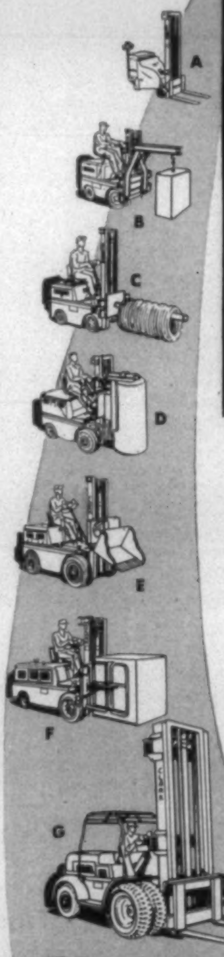
Huntsville, Tex.—A new textile mill building is nearing completion at the state prison here and approximately $365,000 worth of new machinery is now being installed.

Kings Mountain, N. C. — Burlington Mills Corp. recently offered to trade the City of Kings Mountain a 17-acre tract to be used as a stadium site in exchange for a similar tract outside the city limits.

The National Society for Crippled
Children and Adults, Inc.
11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.
The Easter Seal Agency

Across the face of the World a new Freedom spreads . . . like a strong man's smile . . . a Freedom from heavy burdens . . . a Freedom from beastly toil . . . a Freedom from useless costs . . . a Freedom from waste and spoil . . . It is a Freedom brought by Machines . . . and by Methods created by Men who engineer history for the greatest good of their Kind.





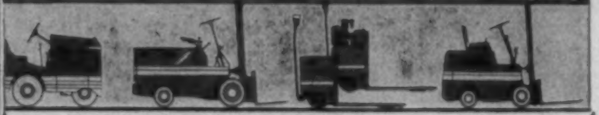
IN A WORLD divided by Iron Curtains and conflicting ideologies, it is refreshing to contemplate a better tomorrow made possible by a new-found freedom available to all—the Freedom from Toil, a Freedom springing from the use of modern machines.

The Clark Equipment Company is proud to have contributed to the emancipation of the laboring man through the development and creation of machines to bear his most exhausting physical burdens.

Ⓐ Electric-Powered HAND TRUCK with Stacker. Ⓑ TRUCLOADER with CRANE Attachment—1000 lb. cap.—gas or electric power. Ⓒ CLIPPER with RAM Attachment—2000 lb. cap.—gas or electric power. Ⓓ CARLOADER with BARTEL Device—3-4-5000 lb. cap. gas or electric power. Ⓔ YARDLIFT with SHOVEL Attachment 2-4-6000 lb. cap. gas power only. Ⓕ UTILITRUC with CLAMP Attachment 6-7-10,000 lb. cap. gas or electric power. Ⓖ YARDLIFT—150 with Standard Forks 15,000 lb. cap. gas power only. Ⓗ CLARKTOR—100-10,000 lb. draw bar pull. Ⓘ CLARKTOR—47 to 104 tons hauling capacity on level. Ⓙ CLARKETTE—5-10 tons hauling capacity on level. Ⓚ CLARKAT—42 to 58 tons hauling capacity on level. Ⓛ TRUCTRACTOR—Dump model 4000 lbs. capacity. Ⓜ TRUCTRACTOR—Tip-model 4000 lbs. capacity.

CLARK ELECTRIC AND GAS POWERED FORK TRUCKS

AND POWERED HAND TRUCKS • INDUSTRIAL TOWING TRACTORS



These Clark publications will help you and your workmen to enjoy the many benefits of this New Freedom. Any one—or all—of them will be sent to you upon request

INDUSTRIAL TRUCK DIVISION • CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY • BATTLE CREEK 83, MICHIGAN

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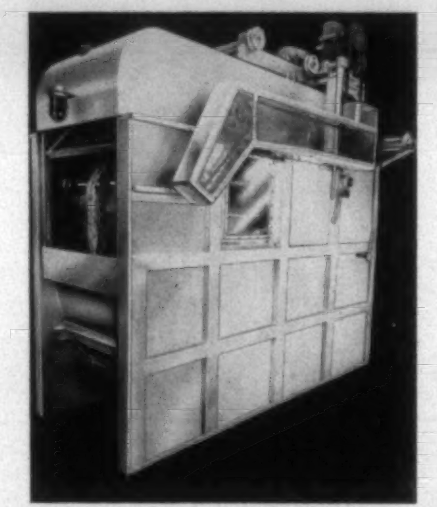
For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT – SUPPLIES – SERVICES – LITERATURE

Series '52' Dye Beck



The first of Rodney Hunt Machine Co.'s new line of Series "52" dye becks (Pats. and Pats. Pending) has recently begun commercial operation. The new dual reel and plaitor cloth handling system of this machine takes the place of an oval reel. The company claims that there is no cloth slippage or surging with this system and thus cloth damage is greatly minimized; also, need for wrapping reel is eliminated. In extensive tests in the Rodney Hunt laboratory, the "52" has successfully processed a full range of fabrics, from heavy felt to nylon tricot, the company reports.

It was explained that two driven round reels are synchronized to carry the cloth in an even, tensionless manner, and a crank-type plaitor, located beneath the back reel, controls plaiting to desired lengths. Such smooth operation is particularly advantageous for allowing high cloth speeds on shades that tend to dye unlevel, the company says.

Announcing that the Series "52" is a wholly new designed standard machine, Rodney Hunt claims that it provides a number of new operating and construction advantages in addition to the new cloth handling system.

(1) Compact, attractive design incorporates overhead drive. (2) New door construction allows door to slide up overhead or in flush with front partition exposing only front compartment for chemical additions. Also, it is pointed out, steam escapes up and away from operator's face as door is opened. (3) Pinrail is located high above liquor level so that there is added chance for tangles to shake out before hitting rail.

(4) Film-Flow water inlet introduces even film of water across tub front. (5) Built-in overflow directs overflow liquors to drain. (6) Scientific tub shape accommodates greater fabric capacity with less water volume. (7) "Controlled Resistance" welding box type rib construction is presented as an improved welding process which reduces a major cause of corrosion. These and more construction and operating features are detailed in the company's new bulletin TM 52.

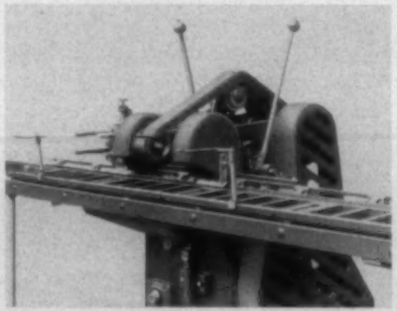
Burkart-Schier Booklet

An attractive booklet, designed to acquaint its customers with the plant, personnel and facilities of Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., is currently being distributed by the firm. Evidently believing that a picture is worth 10,000 words, the booklet is profusely illustrated and reading matter is at a minimum.

A brief foreword to the booklet states, in part: "Burkart-Schier Chemical Co. has two major divisions: the Chemical Division and the Manufacturing Division. The Chemical Division distributes a complete line of industrial and textile chemicals as well as a great number of special items. Large stocks are carried in Knoxville and Nashville, as well as in Chattanooga. It is the intention of the Chemical Department to stock all chemical items for which there is a definite need.

"The plant and laboratories of the Manufacturing Division are located in Chattanooga. A full range of textile auxiliaries or wet-processing agents is made, and sold throughout the country. Control, technical service and research laboratories are maintained; these facilities and our experienced technical staff and sales organization provide prompt and capable assistance to the industry."

Spaleck Reed Cleaner



Reed cleaning and polishing with the warp drawn in is now available on a single machine, the German-built, fully automatic Spaleck Model JD-1, which is being distributed in the U.S.A. by Kurt Orban Co., Inc., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Simple to set up and operate, this compact machine uses two circular brushes that move in opposite directions, brushing the reeds through to their full elastic height and substantially cutting down reed reconditioning time. Position of one brush is adjustable to conform to the height of the reed. Horsehair or metal wire brushes can be used.

Once the machine is set, no manual labor is required. The reed moves automatically under the cleaning and polishing tools, without further attention—handles both pitch-band and metal-bound reeds up to a height of seven inches. The grinding mechanism uses either grinding or pumice stones. Dust resulting from both grinding and brushing operations is drawn by a fan into a dust collector—keeping the air free from dust.

A semi-automatic machine, the Spaleck Perfect Model, performs reed cleaning and polishing operations semi-automatically. Here, the reed is pushed manually through the machine, and change-over from brushing to grinding is accomplished by a hand lever. A built-in exhaust fan keeps air free of dust from grinding and brushing. All lengths of weaving reeds—both pitch-band and tin-bound—up to 7.2 inches can be reconditioned in this machine.

Delivery on both the automatic and semi-automatic models is approximately six months. Replacement parts will be available at the Kurt Orban Service Center, 4220 Prospect Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Hercules Dresinol

Revised information about a series of resin emulsions containing 40 to 45 per cent solids is available in a new leaflet from Hercules Powder Co. The leaflet is entitled "Dresinol." These low-priced resin dispersions are compatible with animal glues, starch, dextrins, corn and soybean proteins, water dispersions of phenol and urea-formaldehyde resins, and casein. The properties imparted by Dresinol suggest its use in coatings and sizings; industrial fabric finishes; and binders for various types of fibrous and inorganic materials.

Hercules also announces that its capacity for the production of Hercoflex vinyl plasticizers has been stepped up 40 per cent to meet customer demand. Hercoflex 150 and Hercoflex 250 are primary phthalate-type plasticizers whose low temperature and low volatility properties are superior to those of conventional phthalates. These advantages permit improved performance and economies in formulation which have led to wide acceptance by manufacturers of coated fabrics.

Hercoflex 150 is manufactured from a selected blend of straight chain octyl and decyl alcohols specifically chosen to yield distinctly superior low temperature performance coupled with unusually low volatility. It processes readily with the various vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers and

We **Design . . .**
Produce . . .
Sell . . .

ALL TYPES OF
PICKER APRONS
(SPIKED OR PLAIN)
BEATER LAGS
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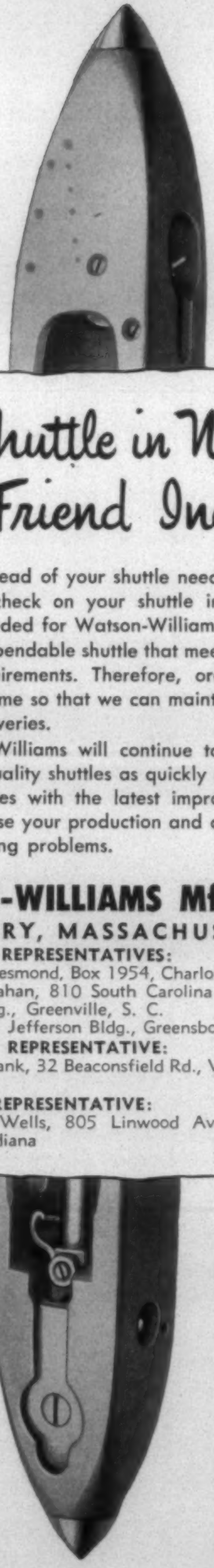

A Shuttle in Need Is a Friend Indeed

Keep ahead of your shuttle needs with a continual check on your shuttle inventory. Time is needed for Watson-Williams to give you the dependable shuttle that meets YOUR exact requirements. Therefore, order well ahead of time so that we can maintain your shuttle deliveries.

Watson-Williams will continue to supply you with quality shuttles as quickly as possible — shuttles with the latest improvements — to increase your production and cut down your weaving problems.

WATSON-WILLIAMS Mfg. Co.
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exhibits excellent stability to heat and light. Hercoflex 250 has found use generally throughout the vinyl industry wherever phthalate esters are employed. It offers formulators performance characteristics otherwise attainable only at higher cost with blended plasticizers. Technical information on Hercoflex plasticizers is available from the synthetics department of Hercules Powder Co. in Wilmington, Del.

New Water Emulsions

Adding to its line of vinyl acetate copolymers, National Adhesives Division of National Starch Products, Inc., is now offering these copolymers in water emulsion form as well as in solvent solution. The company is prepared to "tailor" these resin bases to the particular needs of individual users. The new water emulsions have a wide range of potential applications, including adhesive formulations, textile finishing, and binder fibers and other materials.

The bases can be supplied in a wide range of molecular weights and in concentrations ranging from low to unusually high solids content. They give adhesion to a variety of difficult surfaces. The water emulsion form gives the user certain advantages of economy and ease of handling, the company points out. Since water is the vehicle, there is no problem of solvent odor, toxicity, or flammability, and the emulsions can be thinned with water on the spot to the required solids content. Complete details may be obtained from National Adhesives Division of National Starch Products, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue, New York City 16.

Card Reclothing Branch

The new Spartanburg, S. C., branch of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., was opened this month. The shop is located in a new building of modern design, occupies 20,000 square feet of floor space and is equipped with the latest machines and facilities for reclothing. One of the most important types of service this branch is equipped to render is the reclothing of cotton type cards with Proctor metallic wire. While Proctor metallic wire has been successful in worsted carding for the past several years, it was not until comparatively recently that its application to cotton type cards has been fully realized. According to Harmon B. Riehl, vice-president in charge of Proctor's textile machinery division, "In making this type of clothing available to mills right in the heart of the Southern industry, we believe the new branch will meet a vital need and make a decided contribution to the advancement of the industry."

Joseph P. Christ has been named manager of the newly-opened Spartanburg sales and service branch of Proctor & Schwartz. Mr. Christ assumed this post following the resignation of Walter Egbert who has represented the textile machinery division of this company in Greenville, S. C., and who was originally scheduled to manage the new branch in Spartanburg. Mr. Christ has been a member of the textile machinery sales division of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., since the Spring of 1950, before which time he served the company in the textile machinery engineering department. Immediately prior to his appointment to the Spartanburg post, Mr. Christ served as assistant manager of the Proctor sales and service branch in Cohoes, N. Y.

New Solvay Bulletins

Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., has announced a new expanded and revised 84-page edition of its Technical and Engineering Bulletin No. 6 "Caustic Soda, Properties, Solutions, Unloading and Handling." The announcement states that this fourth edition contains many revisions and additions including new tables, illustrations and a chart of precautions in handling caustic soda that were not contained in previous editions.

Solvay also announces a new expanded and revised 57-page edition of its Technical & Engineering Bulletin No. 7, "Liquid Chlorine — Its Properties, Transportation Equipment, and Safe Handling." The announcement states that the edition contains additions and revisions to the material of the widely circulated previous editions.

Readers in the United States and Canada can obtain copies of these bulletins without charge by addressing requests to Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Advertising & Sales Promotion Department, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Mono-Bed Demineralizer

Penfield Mfg. Co., Inc., Meriden, Conn., has just published a new catalog sheet giving a clear and concise description of its new Mono-Bed demineralizer. Included in this catalog sheet are: (1) a picture of the unit; (2) a diagram with parts lettered and identified; (3) a description of the parts; (4) a specifications chart; and (5) a performance chart from which potential users can estimate their operating costs.

Penfield Mono-Bed demineralizers operate on the most efficient deionizing technique known—intimately mixed anion and cation resins in a single unit tank. The raw water passes through the unit only once yet comes out with a mineral content of virtually zero

ROTARY UNIONS
(TRADE NAME)
A REVOLVING STEAM CONNECTION
Pipe Size 1/4" through 3"

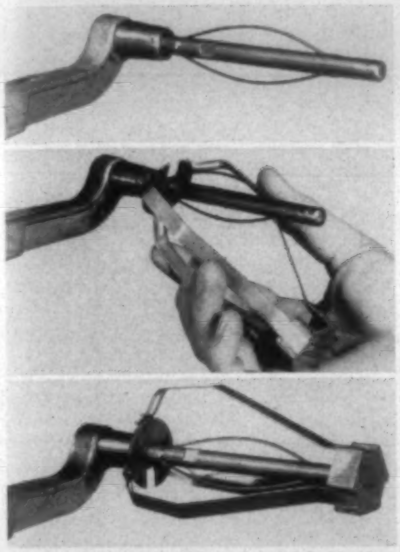
ROTARY UNION construction permits continuous high speed operation with practically no strain or wear on moving and sealing parts. They are *guaranteed* to give one year's normal service without requiring any kind of adjusting or tightening labor—the only union so guaranteed—and less than 8 out of every 1,000 have ever failed to meet this guarantee.

Install ROTARY UNIONS on your slashers, dry cans, calenders, printing, and coating machines and profit from their superior sealing, reduced maintenance, and no down-time. See listings in textile catalogs or write to our department 2B for full information.

PERFECTING SERVICE COMPANY
332 Atando Ave. (Home Office and Factory), Charlotte, N. C.
Offices in Chicago · Cleveland · Philadelphia · Providence · Jersey City
"WHERE *Good Connections* COUNT"

—resistances have been reported as high as 20,000,000 ohms per centimeter. Available in flow rates from ten to 10,000 gph, the national average chemical costs for operating Penfield Mono-Bed demineralizers is less than 15 cents per 1,000 gallons. No heat or steam power is ever required and regeneration of the resins is accomplished by simple gravity and displacement methods.

McBride Cone Holder



According to the Edward J. McBride Co., Philadelphia, Pa., the new McBride Snap-On universal cone holder makes possible the immediate switch from cones to tubes for creeling operations. No set screws or other mechanical adjustment of any kind are required. A simple, swift motion makes the complete change. The cone holder snaps into place firmly locking on the bowed spring spindle, yet it is free to revolve, thus facilitating tying of the transfer pigtails.

The savings offered by this development can be appreciated when it is realized that a magazine creel of 500 active ends (which is not an overly large one) requires the tedious labor of adjusting set screws in 1,000 cone holders. Obviously the time required to do this operation is very considerable. Nearly all of this time is eliminated by the use of the new McBride Snap-On universal cone holders, the company claims.

Magnus Cleaning Agents

In the plants of many major industries, the reconditioning of valves and fittings is an important part of the maintenance program. Not only do the valves vary greatly in size and type, but effective reconditioning depends to a large extent on the deposits left by processing which first have to be removed.

Caustic solutions had been found to be most effective in removing most of these deposits, though some did not respond, but the hazards of using strong caustics and the unpleasant fumes involved, added to the fact that cleaning was not complete in any case, led to experimenting with various types of industrial cleaners. After a thorough investigation, involving the testing of a great many compounds, a heavy-duty alkaline cleaner, Magnus 61RS, made by Magnus Chemical Co., Garwood, N. J., was found to be the most satisfactory, both from the viewpoint of effectiveness of cleaning and of cleaning costs.

This cleaner has a strong alkaline cleaning action, but without fumes and is free from the hazards of caustics. Valves and fittings are loaded into an 800-gallon heated tank containing an eight ounce per gallon solution of 61RS in water. This solution is kept at a rolling boil. Some fittings are thoroughly clean in 30 minutes. They are removed and processed. Others may take another 30 minutes, but with certain exceptions, one hour is enough for most of the valves and fittings, the company states.

On those valves and fittings where a scale condition exists, or where it is known that an acid treatment is necessary to dissolve deposits, another Magnus product, D-Scale-R is used. This is an inhibited acid cleaner in which the parts are soaked to remove the deposit. Procedure is to give such parts the regular alkaline cleaning treatment and then to clean with the D-Scale-R solution at eight ounces per gallon of water heated to 130° F. for about 30 minutes, or until the deposit is dissolved. The parts are then water rinsed and given a brief dip in the regular 61RS solution to neutralize any residual acid and finally rinsed with water.

Valves and fittings with carbonized oil deposits are first treated with Magnus 751, a carbonized oil solvent. This cleaner is used straight at room temperature. It quickly penetrates into the carbon deposits, loosens their bond to the metal and puts them in shape to be completely removed by the regular treatment with 61RS. The treatment consists of a 15-minute soak in 751, after which the work is ready for changing into the regular cleaning tank without rinsing.

Hy-du-lignum Picker Stick

The U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. has been appointed sales agent in the United States for the Hy-du-lignum picker sticks manufactured by Hordern-Richmond, Ltd., Haddenham, Bucks, England. This sales agency will cover picker sticks and loom accessories used on any and all looms manufactured or operating in the United States, excluding those manufactured by Crompton & Knowles, who already handle Hy-du-lignum accessories for their own looms.

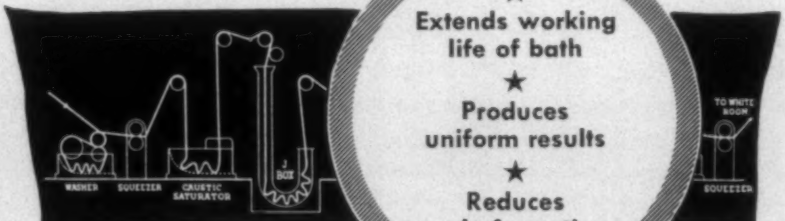
Hy-du-lignum products are manufactured from specially selected, rotary-cut birch or beech veneers. These high quality veneers are laminated and bonded with a resin adhesive under high heat and pressure, avoiding any necessity for impregnating either the veneer sheets or the finished product. Consequently, Hy-du-lignum is sold throughout the world as "the made to measure wood."

Through the exclusive laminating and bonding process employed by Hordern-Richmond, Ltd., these picker sticks are practically as light and resilient as hickory and are much lighter and more resilient than

for continuous Peroxide systems use

STAR SILICATE OF SODA

bleach assistant



★ Extends working life of bath

★ Produces uniform results

★ Reduces scale formation

Star Silicate is
specially processed to remove
harmful impurities and yield stable bleaching solutions.

Be sure with pure Star. Let us send you details
for an early trial in your mill.

PQ Silicates of Soda
METSO DETERGENTS

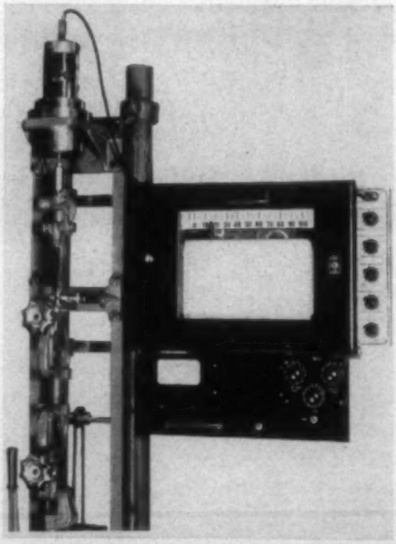
PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO.
1170 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

conventional type impregnated laminated sticks. Controlled manufacturing processes employed in their production assure sticks which have uniform density, resilience, total lack of material fatigue and which, under equal operating conditions, possess a life expectancy and durability of a minimum of five or six times that of hickory, this figure being greatly exceeded under more arduous weaving conditions.

Due to their lighter weight and greater resilience, the picking motion of looms equipped with Hy-du-lignum sticks require less power than those using conventional impregnated sticks, which results in a decided reduction of the wear and stress on the pickers, and picking motion assembly.

One of the many advantages claimed of changing looms from hickory sticks to Hy-du-lignum lies in the fact that the change requires no adjustment of the usual loom fixing methods. On the other hand, the use of Hy-du-lignum sticks provides the means of reducing loom fixing supervision once they are installed because due to Hy-du-lignum's uniform characteristics, they permit a constant and steady picking motion. In changing from hickory to a Hy-du-lignum stick, the same tools are used in drilling for the picker as are used on hickory, which is not always possible when laminated sticks are used.

Inertialess Weighing System



Scott Testers, Inc., Providence, R. I., announce an entirely new electrical weighing system for application to existing Scott testers of the pendulum type. This new inertialess weighing system replaces the conventional pendulum type head and recorder, converting the tester from constant-speed-of-pull operation to constant-rate-of-extension.

Resistance of the specimen, or load, is absorbed by the deflection of an elastic spool, which is converted to a voltage and measured by a potentiometer with recording chart. On the chart, extension of the specimen is shown vertically and load horizontally. Inasmuch as chart speed and clamp speed are both time functions, the chart be-

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WEAVE-WELL
PRODUCTS

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FINISHING
FINISH-RITE
PRODUCTS

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SHUTTLE
GREASE-RITE
TALLOW

It is essential—and always has been—that this Company keep the total confidence of its clientele. Superior products—applied by our practical personnel—combined with a half century of experience—has grown up with our institution. We are Manufacturing Chemists and supply the particular products to fit your conditions—and we have the seasoned men who have the "know how" to apply them. This combination has been found invaluable in the past; it will continue to serve in the future. Our effort is to keep your confidence by deserving it.

The growth and success of this company speaks for itself in upholding the judgement of its founders in placing the attainment of confidence among all with whom we do business as a foundation stone upon which to build.

Northol P. C. for use with any make of machine,
for setting twist and conditioning yarns

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omes a stress-strain diagram directly, with ither variable (load or extension) magniied or condensed as desired.

The advantages of the Scott inertialess eighing system are: First, as the name mplies, inertia is practically eliminated rom the weighing mechanism. The improved sensitivity reflects the behavior of he specimen in more minute detail, particuiarly when minute changes are magnified as described above. Second, it is now possible to apply a constant rate of extension (the elastic spool of the weighing head elongates only .0015 of an inch maximum, a negligible consideration.) Third, the flexibility of drive and recorder rates and wide range of chart speeds available, permits new studies of progressive test stages.

Application of the new system to existing Scott testers is extremely simple. It may be installed on Models J, L, Q and X-3. The replacement, which can be made by non-mechanical personnel, requires about a half hour, consisting of removing the pendulum head by loosening four bolts and installing the new elastic spool head with the same four bolts. With equal ease, the potentiometer recorder replaces the old recorder. Current is applied by plugging into any 110-120V AC outlet.

In operation, the specimen is inserted in the tester clamps in the usual manner, and the chart pointer adjusted to zero for the existing tare load. The driving mechanism is then set in motion, extending the specimen by moving the lower clamp downward at a uniform predetermined rate of speed. At the same time, by synchronized automatic action, the chart paper commences its downward travel at its predetermined speed. For literal stretch recording, the speed of travel of the chart can be equalized with the speed of travel of the moving clamp.

As the specimen is extended, the elastic spool in the head weighs the load by its deflection. This deflection is reflected in the horizontal scale, graduated from 0 to 100, as illustrated. As previously mentioned, the maximum deflection of the elastic member under maximum load plus tare, is .0015 of an inch, so that this has no practical effect on the recorded extension of the specimen. The accuracy of the system is one-quarter of one per cent of the span, or better, minimum zero drift is an important feature of control contributing to this high accuracy.

As to capacities, conversions are available from two to ten pounds to 400 to 2,000 pounds. The change from one capacity to another is readily accomplished by changing the elastic member rather than the entire head. This again can be accomplished by non-technical personnel, without special tools. Further details may be obtained from Scott Testers, Inc., 178 Blackstone St., Providence, R. I.

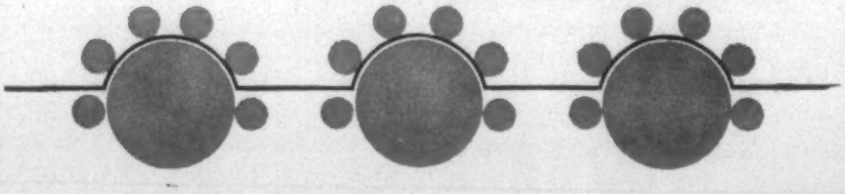
Pliovic Latex 300

The first in a series of new vinyl resin latices is now being produced for commercial consumption by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Announcement on the new product was made by H. R. Thies, manager of Goodyear's chemical division. It is being produced at the company's Niagara Falls, N. Y., subsidiary, the Pathfinder Chemical Corp.

Known as Pliovic Latex 300, the vinyl

Booth
Originators of STRIP-O-MATIC *

CARD CLOTHING NEWS AND VIEWS



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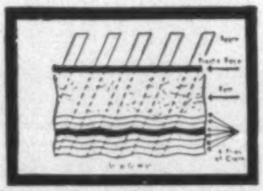
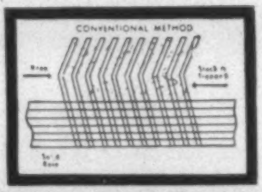
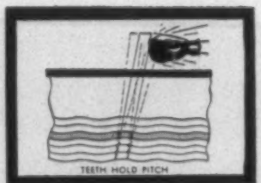


Straight Teeth aids the stripping action. Fibres cannot be trapped.



Bend in teeth traps fibres below the knee of the teeth.



Extra strong longitudinally—designed to cushion the effect of blows.

* Patented (R)

In the last two years STRIP-O-MATIC has been put to work in more than 200 textile mills, carding practically all textile fibres. The following reports from pleased users are typical. *Cuts Stripping Waste by Two-thirds* reports a prominent Pennsylvania woolen manufacturer running fleece, top and synthetics. *Runs to Nine Months Without Stripping*, the record achieved by a Philadelphia nylon spinner. With conventional clothing, stripping was required every two to three weeks on an eight-hour shift—weekly or oftener with two-shift operation. *Color Lots Are Run Complete* without stripping. Many modern carpet plants are able to run up to six weeks without stripping. With the conventional clothing that STRIP-O-MATIC replaced, stripping was necessary every day or two. *Savings Up To $1,000 Per Year* by eliminating waste stock in stripping from a STRIP-O-MATIC equipped breaker card, are reported by a prominent Canadian Mill. *Performance Record.* A finisher card with conventional clothing ran 24 hours—stripped 2 lbs. waste. A finisher with STRIPO-MATIC ran twelve days (24 hours per day)—stripped 6 oz. Carding was excellent, good web, no fibre damage—saving $170 on one finisher in 12 days. *Typical User Comments:* Less Fly, Greater Strength, Greater Production, Less Shrinkage, Better Quality, Stripping is Easier; Working well on 70 wool. A Benjamin Booth representative will be glad to call to help you achieve similar results with STRIP-O-MATIC.

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President
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latex was described at Goodyear's research laboratory as an aqueous dispersion of a vinyl chloride copolymer, and is the most recent development in Goodyear's vigorous expansion in the vinyl field.

Completion of a preliminary testing program indicates that the vinyl latex should find wide use in the textile industry, Mr. Thies stated. Grease-proofness, chemical resistance, and resistance to moisture are some of the special properties imparted to fabrics coated with the material. Physical properties are also improved, he said. Typical other uses are as binders for non-woven fabrics and felt, and as a sizing for textiles.

Vinyl latices are less costly to use than other vinyl dispersions, Mr. Thies explained, and because they do not include volatile solvents, processing problems of toxicity and flammability are eliminated. Another advantage is that water penetrates fibers more completely than other dispersing media so that a compound latex will form a very thin film of more complete continuity and with better adhesion to the fiber.

Barber-Colman Bulletin

Describing a "package" unit for electronic control of humidity in textile mills, Bulletin F-5090, released by the Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill., gives comprehensive illustrated data. Specifications, detailed control description, and installation diagram are all featured in this informative bulletin. Write to the Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill., for your copy.

R & L Steam Baker

Better carbonizing and output of cleaner fabric by the new Fleet Line steam baker is attributed to the fact that the machine exhausts the air used in baking 100 per cent, taking with it all foreign matter and impurities. Function of the machine, one of the units in a carbonizing range, is to bake or carbonize vegetable matter in a piece of fabric which has been treated with acid, so that such matter can be readily removed in a subsequent crushing operation. Manufacturer is Riggs & Lombard, Foot of Suffolk Street, in Lowell, Mass.

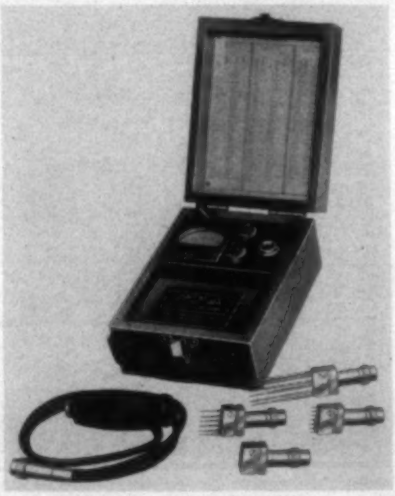
The machine is divided into a series of vertical sections, the number of which varies according to requirements, with the cloth traveling over a series of rolls in vertical passes. Each section is equipped with a fin type heater and blower at the top. Sucked through the heater by the blower, air is pulled down through one section and up through the next, flowing in the opposite direction from the flow of goods. At the top of the machine the air is exhausted in entirety, together with all impurities and foreign matter, thus assuring more efficient carbonizing and a cleaner fabric.

Built-in dance rolls automatically synchronize the speed of the R & L steam baker with the speed of the dryer, which is set by hand. Cloth may be delivered from the steam baker to trucks by means of an open-width folder. Where a Riggs & Lombard continuous crusher is used, the baker delivers the cloth direct to a scray, from which it is fed to the crusher in one continuous operation.

Firm Changes Name

American Textile Engineering, Inc., Arlington, N. J., an affiliate of Kearny (N. J.) Mfg. Co., recently changed its name to CANUSA Plant-Equipment Corp. The change in name was prompted, officials state, by the firm's widened scope of activities. C. E. Dulken, Sr., continues as its president and C. F. Egues has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales.

Electronic Moisture Meter



A new low-priced portable moisture meter has been developed by Mona Industries, Inc., Paterson, N. J. It is a portable instrument in the true sense of the word, weighing only slightly less than four pounds and measuring 7½ by 5½ by 3 1/3 inches.

The Mona moisture meter has been designed for practical use in the mill. The instrument is of rugged construction to withstand unavoidable routine abuse, under practical working conditions in the mill, yet it is accurate within one-half of one per cent, which will also make it suitable for eliminating of many time-consuming oven tests in the laboratory.

The Mona moisture meter measures the moisture content in the textile fibers, slivers, roving, yarn and fabric, right at location of production, i.e., at the spinning or roving frame, at the winder, twister, doubler, on the loom or at any other textile processing machine. The application is extremely simple and the percentage of moisture is indicated instantaneously, without any waiting time whatsoever. It is suitable for cotton, wool, worsted, rayon, acetate or other fibers, either in the gray or dyed. An all-rubber, molded electrode handle assures more accurate readings and more convenient application.

Convair Bin-Vue

The Convair Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., currently is distributed to the industry a pamphlet describing its new Bin-Vue bin level indicator. The company lists the following outstanding features as being incorporated in the new device: (1) No diaphragms to go out of order; (2) positive signal at top, middle or bottom; (3) use with any dry bulk material that flows; (4) gives foolproof signals always; (5) no adjustments needed once installed. The company claims that, tested in every stage of development, the Bin-Vue has fully lived up to expectations in a wide series of test applications.

Telkanite M

Telkanite M, a stabilizing and dispersing agent for acid media developed recently by the Dexter Chemical Corp., New York, has had successful application in key plants doing all types of naphthol dyeing and printing, the firm states.

Results indicate that the new agent's high stability and dispersing properties in acid media make it highly effective in the pasting up and dispersing of bases, used in ratios of one per cent to two per cent on the liquor volume or on a cost basis against other stabilizers. In all applications, Telkanite M has been unaffected by diazotizing and has promoted clear stable solutions of bases for long periods. It has also been found that the addition of Telkanite M to the base or salt solution for naphthol dyeing of piece goods tends to disperse the unfixed color lake. One per cent Telkanite M in the pad liquor was found satisfactory for this purpose. Used this way, it has also been found that the Telkanite M promoted easier scouring of excess color from the fabric and had reduced the tendency to crock.

The tendency of naphthol prints to bleed onto white grounds during soaping has also been answered by the use of Telkanite M, the firm' claims. In this application, the product is added to a salt or base print. Plants have reported that in addition to fixing the print, the Telkanite M has promoted removal of the thickener and has reduced mark-off blotches at the nip rolls of the soaper. Telkanite M is a clear, water soluble oil. Its storage properties in the opened barrel are excellent. No jelling or solidification occurs on long standing, permitting full use of the entire barrel. Technical data can be obtained from the manufacturer.

Explosion-Proof Motor

Construction details of Allis-Chalmers explosion-proof, fan-cooled and non-ventilated motors are described in a new bulletin released by the company. These fan-cooled Type APZZ motors are available in ratings of three to 100 horsepower and the non-ventilated Type APKK in ratings from one-half to two horsepower. They meet all requirements of, and are approved by, Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., for use in Class I, Group D, and Class II, Groups F and G atmospheres.

Due to the elimination of enclosed external air passages, the motors are easy to keep clean. This feature, together with an efficient cooling system, makes them suitable for use where there is dust, dirt, fly ash, rain, snow, or corrosive gases. Copies of the bulletin, "Allis-Chalmers Explosion-Proof Motors," 51B7286A, are available upon request from Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., 1052 S. 70th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Emkay Product List Available

A compact eight-page pamphlet listing products made by the Emkay Chemical Co., 319-325 Second Street, Elizabeth, N .J., is now available on request. The brochure tabulates industrial uses of the products and also the chemical category into which each belongs. A brief description of the most popular specialties and their applications in textile processing completes the pamphlet.

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Members and guests of the research advisory committee on the Wool Research Project which met at the Princeton laboratories of Textile Research Institute Jan. 25. ***First row (left to right):*** **W. T. Kent, Kent Mfg. Co.; R. B. Hutchinson, Alexander Smith, Inc.; H. M. Burte, T.R.I.; T. W. Wilson, McCormick Spinning Mill, Inc.; G. E. Hopkins, The Wool Bureau, Inc.; J. H. Dillon, T.R.I.; and W. B. Grimes, Jr., McCormick Spinning Mill, Inc.**

Second row (left to right): **J. I. Keay, Kent Mfg. Co.; W. W. Bayley, Sidney Blumenthal & Co.; R. G. Robertson, M. T. Stevens & Sons Co.; A. L. Gewinner, Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.; F. W. Noechel, Goodall-Sanford, Inc.; W. von Bergen, Forstmann Woolen Co.; J. H. Wakelin, T.R.I.; L. W. Rainard, Alexander Smith, Inc.; E. C. Dreby, III, Scholler Bros., Inc.; and L. Larrick, Office of Naval Research.**

Third row (left to right): **T. D. Watkins, Jr., Agricultural Research Center, U.S.D.A.; T. F. Evans and J. C. Whitwell, T.R.I.; J. B. Goldberg, J. P. Stevens & Co.; E. Wilkinson, National Association of Wool Manufacturers; H. J. White, Jr., D. J. Montgomery and K. L. Turner, T.R.I.; F. R. Haigh, Botany Mills, Inc.; E. H. Mercer, T.R.I.; W. J. Hamburger, Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc.; R. P. Kenney, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co.; R. O. Steele, T.R.I.; and H. Pfau, Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp.**

Plan Continuation Of Wool Research Project

At a meeting of the research advisory committee on the Wool Research Project held in Princeton, N. J., Jan. 25, plans for the continuation of this work for another four-year period were presented by James H. Wakelin, director of research, Textile Research Institute, and Werner von Bergen, director of research, Forstmann Woolen Co. It was reported to the research advisory committee that the first four-year phase of manufacturing trials and laboratory studies on domestic, Australian and New Zealand wools has been completed. The findings of the project emphasized the commercial importance of aging wool prior to spinning and weaving, and the influence of the fineness or mean fiber diameter of the wool lot on the efficiency of the worsted processing operations.

Plans for continuing the work on the Wool Research Project include processing studies of domestic fine and medium wools over the next four-year period as well as fiber studies on individual wool fleeces to continue the new techniques developed at Textile Research Institute for evaluating wool on the basis of its physical properties. These studies should be of great value to the wool breeder and wool grower. Also, future fundamental research will continue on the problem of relating the chemical composition and structure of the wool fiber to its physical behavior as a

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rocessing material. The details of each of these fields of ature research were discussed at some length by the committee members, and many suggestions and recommendaions for the new research program were made.

During the afternoon meeting, Dr. H. M. Burte discussed the details of special spinning trials just completed t the Forstmann Woolen Co. on medium grade domestic wool; Dr. T. F. Evans and Dr. D. J. Montgomery gave a ummary of the single-fiber research program at Princeton nd the new techniques developed for measuring special mechanical properties of fibers, particularly crimp and surface friction. Dr. R. O. Steele discussed the chemical research of his group on structure and composition of wool as related to its mechanical properties.

In addition to members of the staff of the institute, the following members and guests of the research advisory committee attended this meeting: W. W. Bayley, Sidney Blumenthal & Co.; E. C. Dreby, III, Scholler Bros., Inc.; A. L. Gewinner, Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.; J. B. Goldberg, J. P. Stevens & Co.; W. B. Grimes, Jr., McCormick Spinning Mill, Inc.; F. R. Haigh, Botany Mills, Inc.; W. J. Hamburger, Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc.; G. E. Hopkins, Wool Bureau, Inc.; R. B. Hutchinson, Alexander Smith, Inc.; J. I. Keay, Kent Mfg. Co.; R. P. Kenney, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co.; W. T. Kent, Kent Mfg. Co.; L. Larrick, Office of Naval Research; F. W. Noechel, Goodall-Sanford, Inc.; H. Pfau, Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp.; L. W. Rainard, Alexander Smith, Inc.; R. G. Robertson, M. T. Stevens & Sons Co.; W. von Bergen, Forstmann Woolen Co.; T. D. Watkins, Jr., Agricultural Research Center, U.S.D.A.; E. Wilkinson, National Association of Wool Manufacturers; T. W. Wilson, McCormick Spinning Mill, Inc.

The Wool Research Project is sponsored by the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat; the National Wool Trade Association; the United States Department of Agriculture; the Office of Naval Research, Navy Department; and a number of American wool manufacturers.

I.T.T. Holds Annual Membership Meeting

More than 115 prominent textile mill executives viewed the newest developments in textile research recently at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., during the institute's annual membership meeting, according to an announcement by Roger Milliken, chairman of the board of trustees, whose address opened the annual membership meeting. "The trustees are very enthusiastic about the progress made by the research staff during the past year," Mr. Milliken said. "This membership meeting shows that interest. It is the best that we have ever had. We expected 80 people here; we have more than 115."

The members of the institute reviewed 11 projects which have been emphasized during the last quarter. These included the recent findings on a new source of tar-like spots on cotton fabric and methods of eliminating them; a completion of the project on the I.T.T. uniformity analyzer to measure the uniformity of sliver, roving, and yarn, and the fulfillment of plans for Brush Development Co. to manufacture, sell, and adequately service the machine.

The visiting mill members also heard a panel discussion on "Practical Benefits Obtained by the Mills from Mem-

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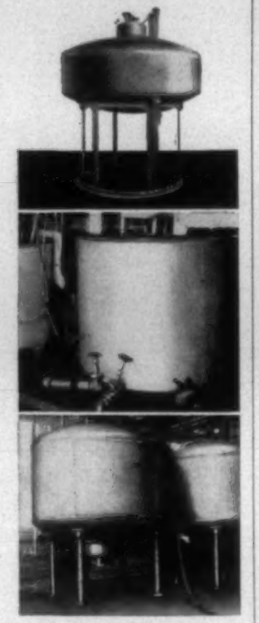

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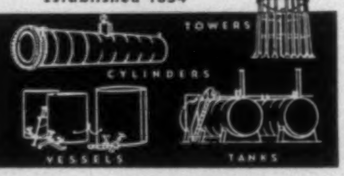

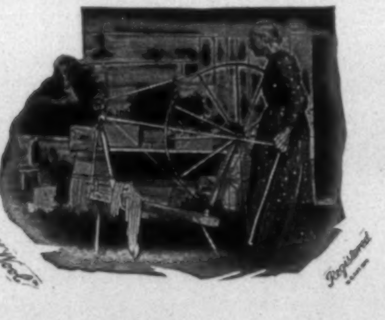

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bership in the Institute." The discussion was led by M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research, West Poin (Ga.) Mfg. Co. Participants in the round table discussion were: A. W. Bell, vice-president and general manager, American Yarn and Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.; T. C. Drew, director of research, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Norman E. Elsas, chairman of board, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Walter Regnery, president, Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co.; Roger Milliken, president, Deering, Milliken & Co.; and R. H. Tuttle, director of research and quality control, Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C.

A digest of their comments follows:

A. W. Bell: The institute's experience in the use of the colorimeter had convinced him of the importance of this photoelectric aid to the grading of cotton by color, and under institute guidance, his mill was able to work out a system that greatly improved thre control of many varied cottons used in American Yarn & Processing Co. blends and mixes. Mr. Bell also stated that considerable dollar savings were effected through the use of the institute "trouble-shooting" service, particularly the assistance he received in solving a problem of blue specks on knitted fabric. The standardized testing program of the company was also based on techniques from the institute, and the reduction in non-uniformity of products resulting from this program were: non-uniformity of card sliver reduced from 17 to 11 per cent; combed sliver from 36 to 22 per cent; drawing sliver from 26 to 14 per cent; roving from 46 to 28 per cent; yarn from 109 to 75 per cent.

T. C. Drew: The institute's service enabled small and medium sized mills to gain the benefits of a fully equipped research laboratory to supplement their own. Mr. Drew stated that research was started at Spartan Mills as a result of the experience gained at the institute, and he pointed out that 25 specific service jobs were performed for Spartan Mills during the past year by Dr. Jack Compton and staff, frequently as a result of telephone calls to the institute for information on technical problems.

Walter Regnery: Knowledge gained at the institute through discussions with staff members was credited by Mr. Regnery as the basis for his system of blending cotton by Micronaire readings. Mr. Regnery presented a paper on this system at a recent meeting of the Textile Research Institute. He stated that his system was derived from I.T.T. techniques and that the method had reduced neps and ends down considerably. Mr. Regnery estimated that the research service of the institute had saved his company three or four times the amount of dues paid, and that he believed, in the light of recent I.T.T. discoveries, that this savings in the future would become greater each year.

R. H. Tuttle: Use of the new I.T.T. picker lap meter was cited as one instance where Mr. Tuttle believed that institute service had greatly benefited his mills. This instrument enabled the overseers to spot the pickers which were producing the best laps, as a result of enabling them to do a better job, to cut down on maintenance costs, and to get better settings and speeds which gave more uniform laps and resulted in greater efficiency through the whole mill.

Roger Milliken: The address by Dr. Jack Compton on the research program was summarized by Mr. Milliken, who pointed out the importance of the uniformity and other measurements which the institute had developed by means of special attachments to go with the uniformity analyzer.

Mr. Elsas: The long-range effect of the institute's academic program of training men on the graduate level was beginning to be felt in the textile industry. Mr. Elsas stressed that the I.T.T. graduates, through close contact with the textile research program and an excellent graduate curriculum, were fully trained in research techniques and able to apply their knowledge to mill operations.

The visiting mill members also heard descriptions of various phases of the institute research, academic, and information program by Dr. J. L. Vaughan, president of the institute, Dr. Jack Compton, technical director, T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., assistant technical director, Dr. L. H. Hance, chairman of the committee on academic studies, C. M. Bowden, editor of the institute's *Textile Technology Digest*, and Miss Mary E. Emerson, librarian.

Quality Control Group To Meet April 3-4

The Textile Quality Control Association will hold its Spring meeting at A. French School of Textiles, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., April 3 and 4, 1952. In connection with the meeting the association will have exhibits of physical testing instruments and equipment. To date, over 15 manufacturers of textile testing equipment have indicated their desire to exhibit. The exhibitors will have at their booths qualified engineers to explain the operation of their equipment and to discuss practical problems that the mill men in attendance may have.

The program will include a report of the association task group on the effect of moisture on capacitance type evenness testers and discussions on processing long staple synthetics, the significance of quality control in finished goods, the application of statistical control to textile processing, tar spots in finished goods and the application of fiber fineness to quality control.

The Textile Quality Control Association was formed almost two years ago for the sole purpose of promoting the control of textile quality in mills. The membership includes over 50 quality control engineers, research men, line supervisors and other persons with a professional interest in quality control.

All persons interested in quality control are invited to attend the meeting and non-members who desire further information about it may write the Secretary, 367 Ridgewood Avenue, Charlotte, N. C. Officers of the association are Clyde Moss, Firestone Textiles, Gastonia, N. C., chairman; F. H. Martin, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., vice-president; W. A. Thomason, Jr., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C., secretary, and George Archer, Uster Corp., Charlotte, N. C., treasurer.

Yarn Group Plans Cruise For Convention

The Carded Yarn Association's 1952 annual meeting will be held as part of a six-day cruise to Bermuda, departing from Norfolk, Va., Saturday evening, Oct. 25. Decision to make the cruise in lieu of the usual type meeting was made by the association's directors. Plans call for arrival in Bermuda aboard a Furness Lines steamship the morning of Oct. 27. The ship will be tied up for use as a hotel during the two days convention delegates are on the island.

Return voyage will begin the evening of Oct. 28, reaching Norfolk the morning of Oct. 30.

It is planned tentatively to conduct the association's annual golf tournament while in Bermuda, according to E. O. Fitzsimons, executive vice-president. The membership's business sessions probably will be held aboard ship. Besides members

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of the carded yarn organization, the Association of Cotton Yarn Distributors and representatives of the allied supply and service trades usually participate in its conventions.

The boat will leave from New York on Oct. 24. Reservations will be handled by U. S. Travel Agency, Washington, D. C., which will charter the ship for the cruise.

Fiber Society Sets Fall Meeting

The Fiber Society will hold its Fall meeting Sept. 10-11 at Princeton, N. J., it is announced by John T. Wigington of Clemson, S. C., secretary of the society.

Textile-Electrical Application Conference

Again this year the two conferences of particular interest to mill engineers have been scheduled by the Textile Subsection of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The first will take place April 24 at the Philadelphia (Pa.) Textile Institute, and will have more or less an identical program as the second, which is set for May 1 and 2 in the Hightower Textile Building, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

Since most readers of this journal will be interested primarily in the Southern meeting, details of that program are presented herewith. Registration will begin at 9 a. m., Thursday, May 1, in the Hightower Building; all mill supervisors throughout the Southeast have been invited and been asked to bring along any associates who might be interested in the proceedings.

Theme of the morning session (beginning at 10 o'clock) Thursday is "Vibration." Papers include "Some Effects of Vibration in Textile Mills," presented by Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.; "Loom Desynchronizing," by F. D. Snyder of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Boston, Mass.; and "Vibration Control of High-speed Spindles," by H. H. Wormser of Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Luncheon, beginning at noon, will conclude at 1:30 p. m.

The afternoon session May 1, beginning at 2 o'clock, will have as its theme "Maintenance and Utilization of Electrical Equipment." Featured will be "Fundamentals of Special Motor Applications in Textile Mills," presented by a representative from Louis Allis Co.; "Maintenance of Electrical Equipment in Textile Mills" by Dan McConnell, chief engineer for Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; and a discussion of desired characteristics of enclosures for sparking parts in textile plants.

The Atlanta meeting will conclude Friday morning, May 2, with a program devoted to "Wiring Problems in Textile Mills." It will consist of "Fundamental Insulation Requirements for Exterior and Interior Power Distribution Systems and Flexible Cords," to be presented by a representative of Okonite Co.; "High-Voltage Distribution and Unit Substations As Applied to a Textile Mill" by Ben Swain of Biberstein, Bowles & Meacham, Charlotte, N. C.; and "The Application of Electrical Equipment to Looms and Other Textile Machinery," by V. F. Sepavich of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

The A.I.E.E. sub-committee has arranged a program of discussion and demonstration which is intended to meet the problems confronting many mills; all papers will be limited to 30 minutes, with presentation to be followed by a 30-minute discussion period.

Attention is called to the fact that the Thursday morning session deals with developments in high-speed machinery and attendant increase in the hazards of vibration; that afternoon the emphasis will be on some of the most frequent problems of what to do with electrical equipment and mill maintenance. The subjects Friday morning were selected for their bearing on the planning stages of mill design and operation, and are intended to reduce future troubles.

Members of the A.I.E.E. Textile Sub-committee are Robert J. DeMartini (chairman), chief engineer for F. C. Huyck & Sons, Kenwood Mills, Rensselaer, N. Y.; A. T. Bachelor, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. A. Bobe, Westinghouse, Atlanta; I. S. Bull of J. P. Stevens & Co., Greenville, S. C.; R. B. Flowers of General Electric Co., Atlanta; Mr. McConnell; James T. Meador of Southern Electric Service Co., Charlotte; R. S. White of Universal Winding Co., Providence; and Mr. Sepavich.

Phi Psi Convention May 1-3 At Clemson

The 49th annual convention of Phi Psi, national textile fraternity, will be held May 1, 2, and 3 at Clemson, S. C., according to an announcement made by Earl Heard of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., grand council president of the organization.

Started at Philadelphia Textile Institute in 1903, Phi Psi now has over 3,000 active and alumni members. There are eight other student chapters at New Bedford Textile Institute, Lowell Textile Institute, Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, North Carolina State College, Georgia Tech, Clemson, Texas Tech, and Auburn. The 12 alumni chapters are located in Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Fall River, Mass.; Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Albany, N. Y.; New Bedford, Mass.; Lanett, Ala.; and Atlanta, Ga.

The facilities of the Clemson School of Textiles and the Clemson House will be used to accommodate the gathering. Clemson's location in the center of the nation's textile industry and its recently expanded and re-equipped textile school were factors in its selection as the site for the convention of this organization with both industrial and educational aspects. Arrangements for the gathering will be handled by the Iota chapter of Phi Psi at Clemson and John T. Wigington, executive secretary of the organization and director of the division of technical service of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute located at Clemson.

Cone Declares Tax Limit About Reached

Addressing the Winter meeting of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists early this month at Winston-Salem, N. C., Herman Cone, president of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., declared that the American people and their industry and business have just about reached the limit as far as taxes are concerned.

"Excessively high taxes remove the incentive necessary to keep our economy dynamic and growing," he said. "Capital is becoming alarmed and a great many people, who in the past have been willing to invest their money towards building up American industry, are being driven to tax-free securities for the investment of their savings."

Hobart Souther, chief chemist at Cone Mills and chairman of the Piedmont Section, presided at the meeting. Speakers heard during the technical session included D. H. Marnon of General Dyestuff Corp. who discussed the Marhen process relating to control of vat dyeing, and Duncan Carmichael of Tennessee Eastman Corp. who reported on newer developments in dyeing of cellulose acetate yarns. A meeting of the unit's research committee, presided over by Dr. Harley Y. Jennings of Dan River Mills, Danville,

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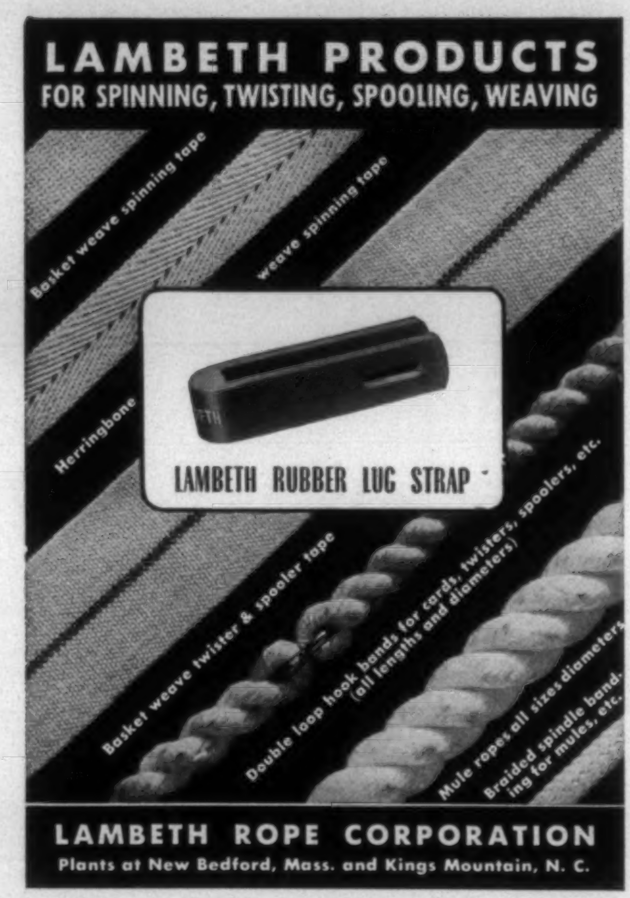

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Va., considered resin catalysts, anti-static, tear testing, stream pollution and other subjects of pertinent interest.

Mr. Cone, guest speaker at the banquet concluding the meeting, stated, in part: "An increasingly powerful and complex government is tinkering with the structure that has made America the envy of the peoples of the world. Government today has a hand in everybody's business and another in every person's pocket. Through a tax-and-spend policy, developed long before the Korean war came along, government has succeeded in weakening our traditional concepts of initiative and independence.

"There is a great danger that the attitude of the American people will drift from that philosophy expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. It may well swing to the belief that the general welfare requires a strong central government with practically unlimited powers. If it is permitted to do so, we can write off America as a nation of freedom and opportunity to all," he said.

Misconceptions in ideas about the capitalism system in the nation are widespread, Mr. Cone stated. "There are some misguided zealots who would have you believe capitalism is a bad word. That's because the enemies of capitalism usually paint a picture of a greedy, bloated moneybag who lives off Wall Street at the expense of the working people.

"Capitalism is simply the technical name for the ecocomic system we have in America. Actually it provides the real welfare state. It is a system of political and economic organization which has been able to achieve progressively high standards of living for more and more people. It is the system that does provide best for the general welfare."

Standardization Parley Slated Sept. 8-10

The third National Standardization Conference, sponsored by the American Standards Association, will be held in conjunction with the Centennial of Engineering in Chicago, Sept. 8-10, 1952, the A.S.A. announced recently. The conference will take place at the Museum of Science and Industry. The three-day series of meetings will emphasize the role of standards in the many technological advances during the past century. The 34th annual meeting of the American Standards Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Nov. 19, 1952. The Howard Coonley Medal and The Standards Medal will be presented at the award luncheon.

E.C.A. Cites Firms For Co-operation

Two more textile concerns, Bullard Clark Co., E. H. Jacobs Southern Division, Charlotte, N. C., and Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., have been awarded the Certificate of Co-operation by the Economic Co-operation Administration "for furnishing technical assistance to the peoples of the Marshall Plan countries to aid them in maintaining individual liberty, free institutions and peace."

A.S.Q.C. Committee To Meet April 18

The textile processing sub-committee of the American Society for Quality Control will hold its Spring meeting April 18 at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, it is announced by Cleveland L. Adams of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., chairman.

Rayon, Acetate Yarn Output Hits Peak

Rayon and acetate yarn and staple+tow production in the United States during 1951 totaling 1,294,200,000 pounds set a new record for the industry, according to the *Textile Organon,* statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The output was three per cent greater than in 1950, the previous record year when 1,259,400,000 pounds were produced.

The *Organon* points out that the rayon and acetate production figure does not include non-cellulose-base manufactured yarns and fibers such as dynel, nylon, protein fiber, saran, etc., which in the aggregate were produced to an estimated total of 210,000,000 pounds in 1951, an increase of 45 per cent compared to 1950.

World rayon and acetate production last year also set a new all-time record, according to the *Organon,* with a total of 3,960,000,000 pounds estimated for all producers on the globe, a gain of 13 per cent compared to the previous record in 1950. Filament yarn at 2,120,000,000 pounds in the world totals increased ten per cent over the previous year and staple+tow production at 1,840,000,000 pounds was up 17½ per cent.

The United States rayon and acetate production in 1951 was 3½ times as great as the 1939 pre-war output. With the exception of 1949, production records for the rayon and acetate industry in this country have continued in an unbroken series of year-to-year increases since 1938. Of the 1951 rayon and acetate output, 74 per cent or 958,200,000 pounds were filament yarn and 26 per cent or 336,000,000 pounds were staple+tow.

Rayon and acetate imports during 1951 amounted to 96,000,000 pounds of yarn and staple+tow. This represented a slight decline from 1950. Total available supply for consumption during 1951 amounted to 1,276,200,000 pounds of filament yarn and staple+tow, a loss of 5½ per cent compared to 1950. Exports from the United States last year totaled 15,600,000 pounds, making an import balance here of 80,400,000 pounds.

Producers' stock at the end of 1951 totaled 106,500,000 pounds which compares with Dec. 31, 1950, stocks of 8,100,000 pounds. Of this total, 55,700,000 pounds were viscose+cupra rayon filament yarn, 35,600,000 pounds were acetate filament yarn, and 15,200,000 pounds were staple+tow. High tenacity yarn stocks have remained at minimum working levels as have viscose+cupra staple+tow inventories; but other types of filament yarn and staple+tow stocks have built up considerably, particularly since July.

The *Organon* analysis of production reveals that all major

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divisions of the industry with the exception of acetate filament yarn not only showed increases from 1950 to 1951, but also exceeded any previous year's output. The total output of viscose high tenacity yarn was 332,800,000 pounds, an eight per cent gain over 1950 and 15 per cent over 1949; viscose+cupra regular+intermediate tenacity yarn, 325,300,000 pounds, two per cent above 1950 and 27½ per cent over 1949; acetate yarn, 300,100,000 pounds, eight per cent below 1950 but nevertheless 17 per cent over 1949; and total regular+intermediate yarn, 625,400,000 pounds, three per cent under 1950 and 22 per cent over 1949.

In the staple plus tow division of the industry, viscose staple was produced to the extent of 207,300,000 pounds, a gain of ten per cent over 1950 and 60 per cent over 1949 while acetate staple amounted to 128,700,000 pounds, a gain of ten per cent over 1950 and 97 per cent over 1949. Viscose rayon of all types was produced to the extent of 865,400,000 pounds, while total acetate rayon amounted to 428,800,000 pounds.

United States production in 1951 constituted 33 per cent of the world total as compared with 36 per cent in 1950 and 17 per cent in pre-war 1939, according to the *Organon*. The United States produced 45 per cent of the total world output of filament yarn last year compared with 50 per cent in 1950 and 29 per cent in 1939; 18 per cent of the world rayon and acetate staple+tow output compared with 19½ per cent in 1950 and five per cent in 1939.

Shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn by domestic producers in 1951 amounted to 873,000,000 pounds. Domestic consumers received 860,300,000 pounds and the balance was exported. Domestic consumers took nine per cent less than in 1950, while exporters received three per cent less than the previous year. It is noted also, by the *Organon*, that imports of filament yarn in 1951 amounted to approximately 5,100,000 pounds compared to the 6,400,000 pounds that were imported in 1950.

The only increase in 1951 shipments of the viscose+cupra rayon yarn for textile purposes was to hosiery. To all other domestic outlets, shipments decreased from 1950 by the following percentages: circular knitgoods nine per cent; warp knitgoods three per cent; broad woven goods 18 per cent; narrow woven goods three per cent; miscellaneous uses 22 per cent; and total textile uses 16 per cent. Shipments of viscose yarns for tires and related uses last year increased eight per cent.

The corresponding increases for acetate yarn shipments to domestic consumers from 1950 to 1951 were in warp knitgoods 2½ per cent and narrow woven goods 40 per cent. Hosiery remained the same. On the other hand, declines in shipments over the period occurred as follows: circular knitgoods 14 per cent; broad woven goods 21½ per cent; miscellaneous uses ten per cent; total domestic shipments 19 per cent; and exports 1½ per cent.

The most important outlet for rayon and acetate textile yarn was the broad woven goods industry which in 1951 received 80½ per cent of the 535,900,000-pound total. Warp knitters were the next most important outlet receiving 6½ per cent; circular knitgoods six per cent; miscellaneous uses 3½ per cent; narrow woven two per cent and hosiery 1½ per cent.

By geographic areas, the *Organon* records that compared to 1950, all areas in 1951 except the Mid-West and West shared in the decreased total filament yarn shipments. Of all filament yarn shipped last year, the Piedmont area received the most, followed by Pennsylvania and Ohio with 20 per cent, New England with 16 per cent, the South with 14 per cent, the Metropolitan area with seven per cent, and the Mid-West and West with only one-half per cent.

Of the 535,900,000 pounds of textile yarn shipped to domestic consumers, New England received 25 per cent; Metropolitan 10½ per cent; Pennsylvania and Ohio 12½ per cent; Mid-West and West one per cent; Piedmont 48 per cent; and the South three per cent. The shipments of 324,400,000 pounds for tires and related uses were distributed as follows: New England and Metropolitan areas 2½ per cent; Pennsylvania and Ohio and Mid-West and West 32½ per cent; Piedmont 33 per cent; and South 32 per cent.

The receipts of viscose+cupra textile filament yarn by the various territories follow: New England 30 per cent; Metropolitan 17 per cent; Pennsylvania and Ohio 12 per cent; Mid-West and West one per cent; Piedmont 36 per cent; and the South four per cent. For acetate filament yarn, the distribution was New England 20 per cent; Metropolitan four per cent; Pennsylvania and Ohio 13 per cent; Mid-West and West one-half per cent; Piedmont 61 per cent; and the South 1½ per cent.

Producers' total shipments of rayon staple+tow in 1951 amounted to 322,800,000 pounds, which was comprised of 2,900,000 pounds of exports and the balance of 319,900,000 pounds for domestic consumers. By types, domestic producers' shipments were made up of viscose+cupra staple plus tow to the extent of 201,800,000 pounds of which 700,000 pounds were exported; and 121,000,000 pounds of acetate staple+tow of which 2,200,000 pounds were exported. With imports of staple+tow amounting to 90,900,000 pounds, the tottal available for consumption was 410,800,000 pounds, 48 per cent more than domestic consumers had in 1950.

Technologists Hear Report On Orlon

New standards of quality have been introduced into the textile industry. These are represented by the combination of properties offered by several of the new fibers which include dimensional stability, low moisture sensitivity, quick drying, good wrinkle recovery, press and shape retention, easy launderability, and high durability.

In a compresensive paper introducing Orlon acrylic staple at a meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists in the Builders Club, New York, Feb. 6, Dr. Donald F. Holmes, manager of the sales development section of the Du Pont Co.'s textile fibers department, pointed out that nylon, Dacron polyester fiber, and Orlon possess these qualities in varying degrees.

"In addition to these properties," he said, "Orlon is outstanding in the distinctive properties of high bulk and coverage, warm desirable hand or feel, easy wetting, resistance to pilling, and ease of ironing. No one property ever sold a fiber," continued Dr. Holmes, "and it is apparent that the particular combination of properties possessed by Orlon is the reason for the widespsead demand for the present pilot plant output." Commercial production of Orlon staple is scheduled about the middle of this year. Orlon yarn has been in commercial production since the middle of 1950.

Speaking of the phenomenal growth of man-made fibers which is represented by a 2,600 per cent increase in the last 25 years, it was noted that the poundage of natural fibers has increased even faster. In this period, the use of man-made fibers rose to 1.5 billion pounds, while the growth of cotton and wool amounted to 2.8 billion pounds, or nearly twice as much.

In connection with a pressing, dunking, wringing out, and drying demonstration between fabrics of Orlon and wool, Dr. Holmes said that measurements after such experiments have shown that the crease in wool was 20 per cent of the original and the fabric badly wrinkled, while the crease in Orlon was 85 per cent of the original and the fabric flat and smooth. "The purpose of such an experiment," said Dr. Holmes, "is not to recommend swimming pool use of suits, but rather to point out the effect of rain and high humidities."

In washing tests to determine the dimensional stability of Orlon, fabrics of that fiber shrank only 1.5 per cent while woolen fabrics of the same construction shrank 7.4 per cent under the same washing conditions. When 55 per cent Orlon acrylic fiber was blended with 45 per cent wool in a fabric, the Orlon stabilized the wool against shrinkage.

Dr. Holmes presented the results of a series of tests with socks. As increasing amounts of Orlon were blended with wool, shrinkage from laundering went down far more rapidly than would be expected from the per cent of Orlon present. "Thorough tests by the Underwriters' Laboratories," he said, "have shown that the fire hazards of fabrics made from Orlon are in a class with those presented by cotton, acetate, and rayon fabrics of similar weight and weave. The ignition temperature is close to that of wool, and appreciably above cotton."

Against acids, the report stated, Orlon is outstanding. Samples have retained 90-95 per cent of their tenacity even after heating eight hours at 50° C. in 37 per cent hydrochloric acid, or 58 per cent sulfuric acid. About the matter of "pilling" or the forming of small balls of fiber on the surface of a fabric, Dr. Holmes said that Orlon is essentially free from the problem and has actually decreased the tendency of wool to pill when used in blends with Orlon.

"Bulk is probably the keynote of Orlon staple," he pointed out. Showing two fabrics of identical construction—one of Orlon and the other of wool—the fabric of Orlon measured 21.8 mils in thickness to 21 mils for the wool, yet the fabric of Orlon weighed only 6.8 ounces per square yard to eight ounces per square yard for the wool.

"The fabric bulk was thus some 22 per cent higher for Orlon," noted Dr. Holmes, "which means to the consumer a 'heavy' suit with appreciably less weight. The high bulk of Orlon, it was pointed out, "may mean the use of 20 to 30 per cent fewer pounds of fiber per yard of fabric."

Another important economic factor of importance to mill operators is the price stability of man-made fibers. Dr. Holmes reported that it is possible to produce a full range of colors on Orlon acrylic staple and the shades have fastness which is satisfactory for outerwear including washing fastness satisfactory for home machine laundering.

Book Themes Woolen Industry In Piedmont

The University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S. C., thinks it may explain the Southward movement of many woolen mills with publication this Spring of *Woolen and Worsted Manufacturing in the Southern Piedmont*. The

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Fig. 304

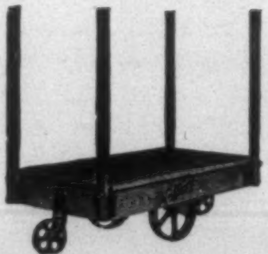
Fig. 11

Fig. 64-15

DESIGN AND
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ENGINEERING

Fig. 53

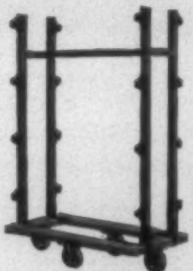
Fig. 310

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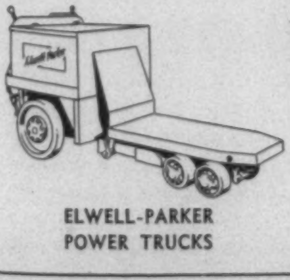
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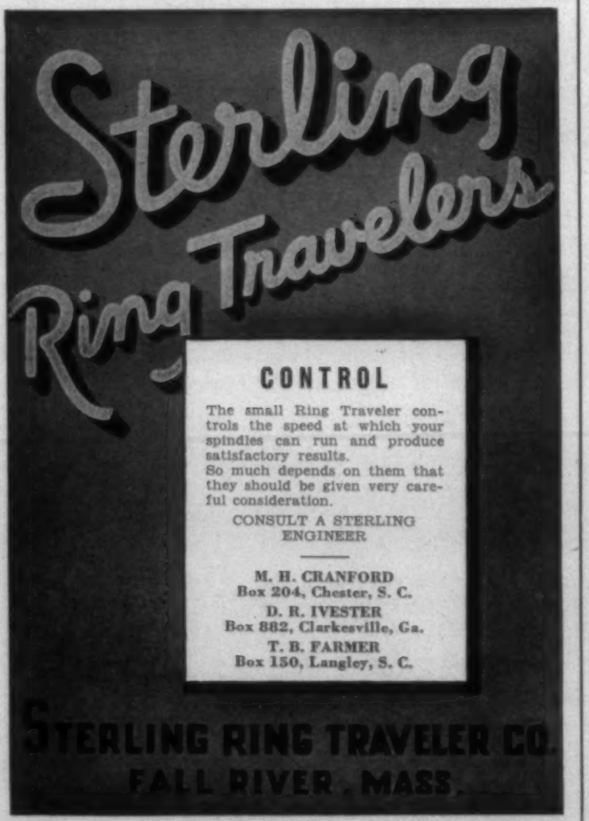

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book was written by James A. Morris of the university's department of economics. The book briefly covers the history of the industry in this country as well as the process of manufacturing. The author lists factors which have influenced the Southward movement of the plants from their original New England stronghold. They include geographical, climatic, economic and personal aspects.

Blumenthal Sponsors Conference Room At T.R.I.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., is assuming the entire expense of installing and furnishing a special Industry Conference Room in the new Textile Research Institute laboratory building in Princeton, N. J. In addition to the construction costs of the room, the gift includes carpeting, furniture and all other necessary equipment.

This Industry Conference Room will be used primarily by visiting technologists of member companies who wish to avail themselves of their privilege of consultation with the staff of the Textile Research Institute. A pressing need for a facility of this sort has developed in recent months with the rapidly expanding activity of the institute's research applications panel, a group of T.R.I. staff scientists who are available for technical discussions of practical problems confronting technologists of member firms. According to Dr. J. H. Dillon, director of the Textile Research Institute, this activity constitutes a most important means of practical application of research results.

Wool Manufactures Summary For 1950

Production of woolen and worsted woven fabric (except felt) amounted to 471,000,000 yards in 1950, 15 per cent above 1949 production but seven per cent below the average for the past five years, it is revealed in the wool manufactures summary for 1950 recently released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Consumption of raw wool was up 27 per cent in 1950 over 1949, while yarn production was up 18 per cent.

Woolen and worsted looms in place in December, 1950, amounted to 36,337 and the weekly hours operated totaled 2,400,000. Woolen spinning spindles in place in December, 1950, totaled 1,308,139 and the weekly average hours operated was 83,622,000; for worsted spinning spindles the totals were 1,814,430 in place and the weekly average hours operated was 106,436,000.

Kropf Cites Industrial Possibilities Of N. C.

North Carolina's natural resources and its industrial possibilities were highly praised by a New York City industrialist in an address at North Carolina State College's School of Textiles recently. The speaker was Richard T. Kropf, vice-president and director of research for Belding Heminway Corticelli, Inc., of New York, noted thread manufacturer. He was introduced to an audience of about 400 by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the school of textiles.

Mr. Kropf pointed out that his company is aware of North Carolina's industrial attractions and has just opened a multi-million dollar plant at Hendersonville. This plant, he said, first went into use on Dec. 3, 1951, and will reach full production by the middle of this Summer.

It is manufacturing what Mr. Kropf described as "the first basically new thread construction since the era of primitive man." The name of the new thread is Nymo, which, Kropf declared, is "a revolutionary, new thread as modern and efficient as the nylon from which it is made." Belding Corticelli's new Hendersonville plant, Mr. Kropf stated, has installed equipment designed to be controlled by punch cards which "instruct an electronic brain what to do."

Lauding North Carolina as a land of industrial promise, Kropf also praised N. C. State College's School of Textiles, which he said, is writing "a brilliant page of textile history through its teaching and research programs." He also lauded Dean Campbell, head of the college's school of textiles, as one of the nation's leading textile scientists and educators.

Industrial research, Mr. Kropf continued, holds the key to future industrial progress. Research, he said, led to the development of Belding Corticelli's new thread. If successful, a product developed by research, the New Yorker told his audience, must be "better, cheaper, and newer" than any other item ever offered for sale before.

He pictured the field of research as "full of romance and glamor" and said that this activity is now done through the co-operative effort of many scientists, outside consultants, government organizations, and educational institutions, each of which contributes in its own specialized way to the ultimate product or principle.

Tracing the history of research in textiles, Mr. Kropf stated that textiles has affected the history of civilization more than any other factor. His address was presented as a feature of the "B. B. Gossett Textile Lecture Series" and was given in the auditorium of the school of textiles before an audience of students, faculty members, and friends of the college.

Amend Machinery Ceiling Price Regulation

The Office of Price Stabilization Jan. 24 amended its machinery ceiling price regulation (C.P.R. 30) to require manufacturers, who perform certain installation and erection services in connection with the sale of equipment, to price such work under Ceiling Price Regulation 93, which covers construction and related services. The action is covered by Amendment 30 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30, effective Jan. 28, 1952.

Machinery and industrial equipment often is installed or erected by the manufacturer at the buyer's plant or site in an operation identical with that of a construction contractor. These jobs require concrete, masonry, plumbing, wiring and other related specialized construction materials and

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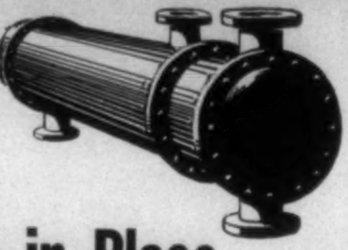

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skills, in combination. These material and labor costs vary greatly. Accordingly, O.P.S. deems it proper that such installation and erection services by manufacturers of commodities hitherto covered by C.P.R. 30 be priced under C.P.R. 93 in the same manner as other contract construction.

C.P.R. 30 will continue to cover installation or erection services which derive primarily from manufacturing skills and special operational problems of the equipment. In some cases, these are so closely related to the commodity that they are included in the commodity price which is quoted or listed on the basis of its sale installed. Accordingly, engineering and supervisory services furnished by the manufacturer in installing a commodity, and services included in the base period price in connection with the sale of a commodity on an installed basis, will continue to be covered by C.P.R. 30. However, where the engineering and supervisory services are part of the contract for installation or erection, the installation contract will be priced under C.P.R. 93.

Du Pont Awards 75 Post-Graduate Fellowships

The award of 75 post-graduate fellowships to 47 universities, and grants-in-aid to 15 universities to "stock-pile" knowledge through the support of fundamental research, was announced Jan. 15 by the Du Pont Co. They are for the 1952-53 academic year. An authorization of $510,000 was provided by the company for these and other awards. This is substantially higher than the appropriation of $405,400 for the present academic year. Most of the increase is for additional grants-in-aid to universities.

These grants are for unrestricted use in the field of fundamental chemical research. The Du Pont awards in recent years have been so successful in furthering this work that the company decided to raise the yearly contribution from $10,000 to $15,000 to each of the ten universities which received awards for the present academic year and to make new grants of $10,000 each to five others. The grants are guaranteed for two years.

The company makes these grants to the universities without restrictions and the institutions themselves decide the lines of research they will follow after receiving the grants. The only stipulation is that the funds must be used for fundamental research—that is, work prosecuted for the advancement of basic scientific knowledge and not for specific commercial objectives. The company emphasized that there shall be complete freedom in the communication and publication of the results of the research supported by the grants.

International Standards Body To Meet

Eleven technical committees of the International Organization for Standardization (I.S.O.) will meet in New York in connection with the triennial meeting of the I.S.O. at Columbia University, June 9-21, 1952. The announcement was made by the American Standards Association, a member of the I.S.O., which will act as host. Among technical committees that will meet and the countries that hold the secretariats for these committees are: ball and roller bearings, Sweden; petroleum products, United States; and textiles, United Kingdom.

The I.S.O. is the international clearinghouse for the national standards bodies of most industrial countries. It is recognized by certain activities under the United Nations as the authoritative channel through which standardization on an international level is carried out. Seventy-six technical committees' recommendations will eventually be submitted to the council of I.S.O. for approval as internationally recommended standards.

Of the meetings scheduled for this Spring, the United States actively participates in six-screw threads, ball and roller bearings, preferred numbers, petroleum products, textiles and mica.

M. Albert Caquot, president of A.F.N.O.R., the French Standards Association, is president of I.S.O. The general secretary is Henry St. Leger, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Bank Cites Wool Industry Growth In Area

The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., reported Jan. 22 in its monthly review that in the ten-year period between 1939 and 1949 woolen spinning spindles increased by 30,780, worsted spinning spindles by 29,922, and woolen and worsted looms by 1,029 in the five-state area covered by the Fifth Federal Reserve District. The report listed Fifth Federal Reserve District mills with 88,796 woolen spinning spindles in operation, 45,432 worsted spindles, and 2,761 woolen and worsted looms.

For 1949, the report said that Maryland had 8,690 woolen spindles operating and 154 woolen and worsted looms; Virginia had 22,954 wool spindles, and 851 looms; West Virginia had 9,650 woolen spindles and 143 looms; North Carolina had 38,060 woolen spindles, 18,072 worsted spindles, and 1,134 looms; and South Carolina had 9,442 woolen spindles, 27,360 worsted spindles and 479 looms.

The future of the woolen and worsted industry in the five-state area will depend on two sets of circumstances, the report declared. It explained:

"Should conditions in New England remain static and wages and other cost factors make it more difficult for wool manufacturers to operate, it seems logical that more Northern plants will either move South or locate branches there.

"On the other hand, wool is undoubtedly facing increased competition from man-made fibers. Not only has rayon shown marked ability to imitate wool, but more recently fibers such as nylon, Orlon acrylic fiber and vicara give promise of a quality, perhaps equal, if not superior in some ways, to wool."

The report pointed out that most new wool machinery is equipped to produce not only wool cloth, but similar cloths made from man-made fibers and that new or modernized mills should be in a position to switch to synthetic production with relative ease "if consumer demand so directs."

The "natural" woolen and worsted area in the Fifth District, the report stated, represents a small portion of the national industry "but there seems to be good basic reasons to believe that its growth in one form or another will continue and it may well be a relatively rapid one."

Suggest New Finishes For Viscose Rayon

Evaluation of urea resin finishes on viscose rayon in terms of fabric performance as opposed to the more conventional analysis by resin retention tests was strongly urged Jan. 25 by Dr. Ralph F. Nickerson of Monsanto Chemical Co.

Dr. Nickerson, textile chemicals group leader at Monsanto's Merrimac Division in Boston, addressed members of the Rhode Island Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists meeting in Providence. He reported on a study of resin retention—the percentage

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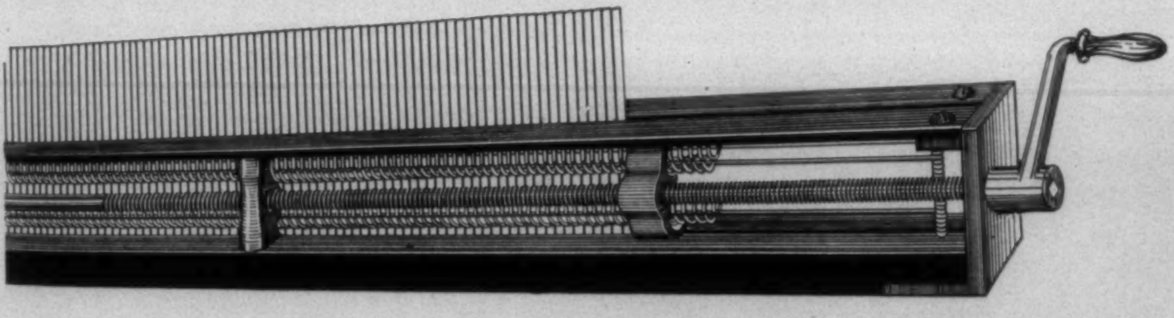

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of applied resin remaining on the fabric after a wash—as a method of determining the efficiency of the resin treatment on the fabric.

The Monsanto chemist pointed out that the resin retention test, widely used for quality control and process evaluation purposes, has little real value in the case of viscose rayon. The standard test may not even measure the washfastness of urea formaldehyde resin reliably, he added.

The use of resin retention as a measure of process efficiency, Dr. Nickerson indicated, requires the assumption that retention is directly correlated with fabric performance properties—wash shrinkage, wrinkle resistance or fabric handle. His data, he said, showed that urea resin catalysts in general use, such as diammonium phosphate or Catalyst AC, gave similar resin retentions under identical processing conditions.

However, under the same processing conditions, he continued, Catalyst AC imparted better shrinkage control to viscose rayon than the phosphate. This was interpreted to mean that the chemical analysis would not predict fabric performance. As a strict correlation between shrinkage control and resin retention was not found, the speaker stressed the need for evaluation of finishes on the basis of fabric performance.

The resin retention method is also objectionable, according to Dr. Nickerson, because it lacks precision, plus the possibility that substantial amounts of urea formaldehyde can be immobilized in a viscose rayon without appreciable effect on fabric properties. Thus, it was suggested, fabric with poor performance might be unwittingly passed to the consumer because it showed good resin retention Dr. Nickerson advocated a simple wash shrinkage test as a better method of evaluating the fabric and preventing customer dissatisfaction.

Seminar On Results Of Wool Research Project

Wool scientists in direct charge of various phases of the International Wool Research Project will discuss the project during a seminar to be held April 7-9 at the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute under the auspices of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

Papers will be presented by members of the staffs of the Textile Research Institute and the Forstmann Woolen Co. laboratories who directed each phase of the study. Ample opportunity will be afforded for questions and discussions from the floor, as it is felt that the broader potentials of the work can best be brought out by combining the experience of those engaged in a wide variety of industry activities with the specialized knowledge of those who have been closely following the research over a period of more than three years.

Through the co-operation of Dr. Martin J. Lyon, president, accommodations for the visitors will be available in the dormitories of the school.

The wool study covers the comparison of wools of similar types obtained from widely varying geographical origins. Four primary wools were included, two in a fine grade and two in a medium or cross-bred grade. The fine wools came from the United States and Australia, while the medium wools came from the United States and New Zealand. These wools were subjected to numerous physical and chemical tests as they were received and as they passed through the various manufacturing processes. Mill processing was car-

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ried out, and performance compared, under careful chemical and engineering controls with constant observation by mill experts. Special attention was given to the effects of aging.

In connection with the scientific investigations it has been necessary to develop many new techniques for quality evaluation. Of particular interest is a new method of determining the effective cross-sectional area of single fibers by measuring vibrational frequencies, and the application of refined statistical techniques in handling the tremendous mass of data involved. Special punch cards and automatic computations on single fiber data have been developed into a general procedure which will have important applications in many areas of investigation where the material under study is subject to wide variation between individual specimens. Stress-relaxation measurement techniques have been developed to study the reaction rates of various chemical changes in wool fiber and to throw additional light on its chemical composition.

The practical results from the first three years of the study were presented in November at the annual meeting of the Textile Institute. The broader aspects of both the practical and scientific phases of the work will be presented for the first time to the general industry in the forthcoming seminar which will allow time for more complete presentation including the methods used in analyzing the original data. The schedule of papers has been arranged so that those interested in only specific portions of the work may attend the sessions of that day only although, as far as possible, attendance at the entire seminar is encouraged.

Representatives of the wool industry and those interested in wool science and technology are invited to attend. Further information may be obtained from Giles E. Hopkins, Technical Director, The Wool Bureau, Inc., 16 West 46th Street, New York 19, N. Y. The Wool Research Project is sponsored by the International Wool Secretariat, the American Wool Council, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Office of Naval Research, various American wool textile manufacturers, and the National Wool Trade Association.

T.R.I. Scientist Discusses Dyeing Theory

At a meeting of the Textile Research Institute dyeing research advisory committee, held Jan. 11, Dr. Howard J. White, Jr., staff scientist, reported that no evidence has been found to support the "internal solution" of dyeing. The simplest absorption model which qualitatively fits Dr. White's experimental data is one of absorption onto strong bonding sites throughout the fiber with competition between various components of the dye bath for these sites.

From a theoretical standpoint, the model proposed by Gilbert and Rideal comes closest to fitting the experimental facts although it fails to predict all data quantitatively. The experimental data suggest that a variety of absorption sites should be considered rather than one type only and that some consideration should be given to the fact that the fiber is swollen during the dyeing process. He stated, however, that much more experimental and theoretical work must be done before the electrostatic interactions which occur within a fiber are completely understood.

D. L. Underwood, research fellow, reported the development of a device for the remote handling of weighing bottles at constant temperature and relative humidity. In previous experiments utilizing radioactive isotopes the rate and amount of absorption of all components of a dye bath

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with the exception of water have been measured simultaneously. The remote handling device used in connection with other newly developed experimental techniques now enables Dr. White's group to measure the uptake by a fiber of all components of the dye bath including the water and to observe the competition of the various dye bath components for sites within the fiber.

Report was also made of experimental dyeing of acetate from benzene solutions. Equilibrium absorption data have been obtained at two temperatures of dyeing. Further work will be carried out on the application of Langmuir's isotherm and on the determination of the heat of absorption.

Plan Exposition For A.A.T.C.C. Parley

The exposition in conjunction with the 31st national convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at Hotel Statler, Boston, Nov. 6-7-8, 1952, will be known as the "Textile Dyeing and Finishing Exposition," George O. Linberg of Belle Chemical Co., convention chairman, has made known. "American Advances Through Creative Chemistry" has been adopted as the theme of the 1952 convention and exposition.

Mr. Linberg also announced that Dr. Walter Hamburger, Fabrics Research Laboratory, will be assistant convention chairman; Hyman Selya, Sagamore Color and Chemical Co., publicity chairman, and Delbert Ray, Roxbury Carpet Co., exhibits chairman. Members of Mr. Ray's committee include: Roland E. Derby, Textile Aniline & Color Co., Paul F. Martin, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., and Sawyer F. Sylvester, Monsanto Chemical Co.

The exposition, with a total of 83 booth spaces, will occupy the Ballroom Assembly, Georgian Room and Parlors A, B and C, all on the mezzanine level of the Boston Statler. Campbell-Fairbanks, Inc., who managed the 1951 exposition of the association, have been retained for the Boston exposition, it was stated.

Purchase Plant For Fiber Glass Division

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. recently announced plans to purchase a three-year old factory at Shelbyville, Ind., as a manufacturing facility for its new fiber glass division. According to Richard B. Tucker, executive vice-president, the plant is a 147,000 square feet, one-story structure formerly owned and operated by the National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc.

The new division, formed two months ago and headed by J. Hervey Sherts as general manager, surveyed a dozen available plants in four states prior to selecting the Shelbyville plant. Proximity to potential markets, adequate transportation facilities and labor supply influenced the plant location. Another major factor in the decision to purchase the Indiana factory was that a minimum of building change is necessary to convert the plant to fiber glass manufacture. Mr. Tucker anticipates that the conversion will be completed and that production, vitally needed for the defense program, will commence by early Fall.

Two types of fiber glass, strand fiber and super-fine fiber, will be manufactured at the Shelbyville plant, Mr. Tucker stated. When peak production is reached, an estimated 250 persons will be employed.

Super-fine fiber glass has three principal uses—insulation, sound absorption and flotation—in a wide variety of defense program requirements. Produced as a short fiber in the form of mats, super-fine fiber is used for both insulation and sound absorption in aircraft, military armored vehicles and automotive applications and as flotation gear for the Navy and Air Force. The product also is utilized by the Navy as thermal and accoustical insulation of hull and engine room space on various types of craft including PT boats.

Strand fibers are used in the form of yarn as electrical insulation of wires and motors. Chopped strands are utilized to lend rigidity and strength to plastics. Another major use is in the textile field in the manufacture of noncombustible fabrics.

Urge Legislation On Combustible Fabrics

A Columbia University chemical engineer, skilled in fire-resistant treatments, thinks we need nationwide legislation requiring textile mills to treat certain combustible fabrics so as to render them fire resistant.

The engineer is Dr. James M. Church, an associate professor of chemical engineering in Columbia's school of engineering, who has been working for more than five years on fire-resistant treatments of clothing and other fabrics for the Army Quartermaster Corps.

"The combustibility of any material," said Dr. Church, "depends on the type of fiber used and the weave of the fabric. Cotton, for example, is one of the most combustible clothing materials—especially the fuzzy-textured flanelette frequently used in pajamas. Wool, on the other hand, is not usually combustible unless spun very fine as in light worsteds. In general, fabric that is tightly twisted and closely woven is less apt to catch fire."

Manufacturers and processors of fabrics are not always to blame for the frequent clothing fires that occur, it was pointed out. "Many people apparently mistake 'flame-proof' or 'flame-resistant' for 'non-combustible' when they think of treated fabrics," the engineer explained.

The ideal flame-resistant treatment, stated Dr. Church, is one that stays with the fabric for its life-time—like the dye that gives material its color. It should stand up through constant use and laundering without altering either the appearance or hand of the fabric.

Plan Summer Textile Course July 7-25

The United States Testing Co., Inc., announces the 15th Summer Refresher Course in Textiles and Testing Techniques (S-275) which will be conducted during the first half of the Teachers College Summer Session, Columbia University, July 7 to July 25, 1952. The course will be held at the United States Testing Co. main laboratories in Hoboken, N. J. This also marks the third year Teachers College has accredited the course for three-point credit toward a degree.

This comprehensive three-week course is open to representatives in the field of home economics, education, retailing and others who have had some elementary textile training. Through lectures, demonstrations, and practice sessions, students will cover all phases of analyses on textiles and related merchandise, identification of fibers, dye chemistry, detergency and research. Special emphasis will be given to the various textile processing and finishing techniques, with field trips planned for those students who are interested.

Classes will be in session from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. from July 7 through July 25. In addition, three days, July 28-30,

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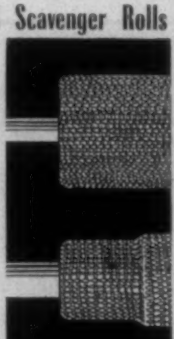

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Worth Street Firms Form Association

"Worth Street, Inc., Textile Center of the World," a new association of firms in textile and allied fields of activity who are interested in the improvement and advancement of the downtown New York textile area, was formed Jan. 18 at an organization meeting held at 40 Worth Street.

In creating the new organization the gathering of representatives of a large number of firms from the Worth Street district approved the name recommended for the new association by an organization committee appointed Jan. 4, elected 21 directors to serve until the first annual meeting, and in turn chose officers who also will serve until that time. Incorporation papers are being filed and by-laws drawn up.

Membership in Worth Street, Inc., as determined by the meeting, will be open to all persons, corporations and partnerships having an interest in the furtherance of the Worth Street marketplace, an area which over the years since the War Between the States has continued as the home of the great bulk of the nation's textile marketing and much of its overseas textile commerce.

It will include in its membership such organizations as textile mills, their sales agencies, commission firms, converters, finishers, brokers, dyestuff and related interests, wholesalers and jobbers, cutters and garment manufacturers, and banks and real estate firms having an interest in the area. Membership is open alike to such firms whether they are property owners or renters.

In addition to the name the group adopted a distinctive seal for use on letterheads, in advertising copy and for other visual display.

Aims and purposes of the organization are being incorporated in the by-laws, and are general, covering such varied fields as publicity and public relations activities, efforts to provide more space to meet the demands for textile and related tenancy in the district, attraction of the trade and customers to the district, problems of transportation and other civic matters, historic considerations, and in general the conduct of efforts in all fields which would render the district a better and more attractive area in which to do business in textiles and related items.

The following were chosen as a board of directors to serve in the organization stage and until the first annual meeting at which a board will be elected by the membership of Worth Street, Inc.: Alonzo F. Bonsal, Joshua L. Baily & Co., Inc.; Richard G. Conant, Wellington Sears Co., Inc.; Marvin R. Cross, Greenwood Mills, Inc.; Linsley V. Dodge, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates; Saul F. Dribben, Cone Export & Commission Co., Inc.; George S. Estes, Dumari Textile Co., Inc.; Edward Goldberger, M. Lowenstein & Sons; Walter Howell, Bradford Dyeing Association of the U. S. A.; Floyd W. Jefferson, Sr., Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc.; George King, Chemical Bank & Trust Co.; William Lind, William Lind & Co.; Stuart McCampbell, McCampbell & Co., Inc.; M. C. Mumford, Fieldcrest Mills, Division of Marshall Field & Co., Inc.; Stanley Phillips, Cannon Mills, Inc.; John M. Reeves, Reeves Bros., Inc.; Duncan Rogers, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Inc.; Ellsworth G. Salomon, John Wolf Textiles, Inc.; George Seidman, Heineman & Seidman; David Unterberg, I. Unterberg & Co., Inc.; Joseph W. Valentine, J. W. Valentine Co., Inc.; George W. Walker, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.

Following election of the board the following were chosen to serve as officers of Worth Street, Inc., until the first annual meeting: Saul F. Dribben, Cone Export & Commission Co., Inc., president; George S. Estes, Dumari Textile Co., Inc., vice-president; Joseph W. Valentine, J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., treasurer; and Alonzo F. Bonsal, Joshua L. Baily & Co., Inc., secretary. Temporary offices of the group are at 40 Worth Street, New York, Room 1233.

Mill Margins Drop Below O.P.A. Levels

Mill margins which provide cotton textile companies with revenues for operating expenses, employees' wages and payments to investors, have plunged below those prevailing during the final month of former O.P.A. controls in 1946, the Textile Information Service reported recently.

The low position of the industry's average mill margin accurately reflects the stagnation in textile markets. Efforts to overcome this stagnation are impeded by the administrative machinery of price controls which discourages normal marketing operations and puts a damper on sales in an industry that customarily buys its raw materials, books its business and schedules production months in advance, manufacturers point out.

Since March, mill cloth prices have sunk to levels far below O.P.S. ceilings. The falling off of prices coupled

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with increases in raw cotton costs whittled the industry's average mill margin to 28.72 cents in November, latest month for which official figures are available, and the December margin report is expected to run lower.

The November level is 1.61 cents below that of October, 1946, final O.P.A. month. Manufacturing costs, direct and indirect, have doubled in the intervening five years—rounds of wage increases, higher prices of machinery and supplies, fuel, power and such government expense as taxes.

Another increase in cost, which manufacturers contend has needlessly squeezed the margin further, consists of heavy outlays for accounting, computations, administrative costs, legal and technical advisory expenses imposed by O.P.S. requirements. The mill margin represents the difference between the cost of a pound of raw cotton and the selling price of goods made from that cotton.

Each month the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the average price of 17 basic constructions of unfinished cotton fabrics made by American mills, based on one pound of cotton. According to these reports, mill prices fell from a high of 95.02 cents last March (the O.P.S. "freeze" level) to 68.04 in October. As of November the average price level was 70.12 cents. Also reported by the Agriculture Department is the average price in ten markets of raw cotton used in each of the 17 constructions. In cost per pound, this averaged 41.20 cents in November, up 4.56 from 36.84 cents in October.

The "margin"—the difference between raw cotton cost and selling price of manufactured goods—provides for all costs of manufacture: wages and social security, supplies, depreciation, repairs and maintenance, selling expense, fuel and power, taxes and overhead; and, in addition, costs of plant expansion, machinery replacement, payments to investors for use of their money and investments to surplus, if any.

By November this margin had narrowed on an industry-wide average to 28.72 cents, 41 per cent below November of 1950 and 1.61 cents lower than the average of 30.33 cents reported during the last O.P.A. month of October, 1946. It stands at the lowest point since the textile "recession" period of July, 1949, and at no time since the Korean outbreak has the margin ebbed to its current level.

Spinners' Order Backlog Dropped In 1951

The year 1951 saw carded cotton sales yarn spinners' backlog of unfilled orders suffer a net drop of 34 per cent, the Textile Information Service reports. Halbert M. Jones, of Waverly Mills, Inc., Laurinburg, N. C., and president of the Carded Yarn Association with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C., summed up 1951 as "a year in which the carded sales yarn spinners found normal operations impossible in the confusion attendant upon efforts to control prices in this highly competitive industry.

"That production was more than ample to take care of both civilian and military needs," he added, "was evidenced by the fact that yarn prices fell far below O.P.S. ceilings. The high rate of output in face of slackened demand led to general curtailment in the industry after March and work weeks were shortened for many thousands of workers."

The carded cotton sales yarn industry, one of the largest raw cotton consuming segments of the cotton textile industry, normally employs more than 50,000 workers in some 150 mills located mainly in the Carolinas, Georgia and

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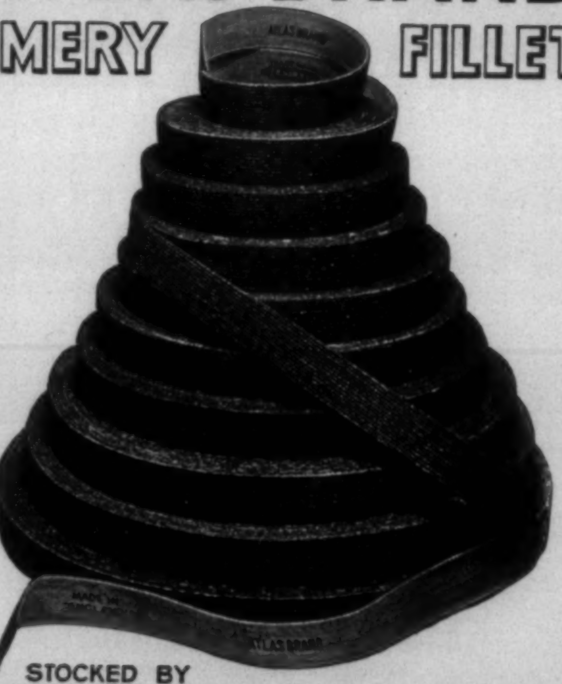

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On Jan. 5 unfilled orders amounted to 13.19 weeks, production and were 7.84 times the stocks on hand, according to the information service. The spinners began 1951 with a backlog equal to 18.63 weeks' output and 50.20 times the stocks on hand. This backlog was at its peak at the outset of last year and declined steadily during the first nine months. In the last quarter of 1951 there was a slow but steady improvement.

Stocks on hand, including yarn made for future deliveries against unfilled orders, at the beginning of 1952 were equivalent to 1.68 weeks' production; starting 1951, inventories were abnormally low and equalled only 37 per cent of one weeks' output.

Production rate in 1951 fluctuated widely. The high was made in March and the low in July when output was only about half of the March peak. The weekly rate at the beginning of 1952 was just slightly below the rate spinners were maintaining at the start of the previous year.

According to statistics of the Carded Yarn Association covering reports from approximately 1.4 million member spindles, production in the week ended Jan. 5, 1952, consisted of 28.2 per cent knitting yarn, 56.6 per cent weaving yarn, and 15.2 per cent all others. In the week ended Dec. 1, 1951, the percentages were 29.7, 53.6 and 16.7, respectively; in the week ended Jan. 6, 1951, the respective percentages were 32.5, 55.1, and 12.4.

Textile Depression Held Costly To Economy

Continuation of the depression in the textile industry, now entering its 11th month, will cost other major sectors of the nation's economy millions of dollars, the Textile Information Service reported recently. Figures just made public by the Division of Interindustry Economics, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the flow of goods and services between industries in the year 1947, show that the textile industry buys and sells to virtually every major industry in the country.

The textile mill products industry, according to the government chartings, was a pretty good customer of the "agriculture and fisheries" industry—to the extent of purchases amounting to $2,079,000,000, in fact. It also bought $800,000,000 worth of chemicals, and $438,000,000 worth of goods from miscellaneous small industry. It used $105,000,000 worth of coal, gas and electric power, and paid $186,000,000, in cost added to products bought, for railroad, ocean and other forms of transportation.

These figures were used as a basis by the Information Service in projecting the far-reaching effects of an estimated 25 per cent cut-back since March, 1951, in textile mill operations. They indicate that such a curtailment in textile output could mean the loss of a half-billion dollar market

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for agriculture and fisheries, $200,000,000 for the chemical industry, a more than $100 million loss for small industries, over $25 million to the power suppliers, and nearly $50 million to the carriers.

Loss in government revenue, too, would be staggering figuring what such a 25 per cent cut-back would mean on the basis of payments by the textile industry of $639,000,000 to the government in 1947 for taxes, postage and other miscellaneous payments. And in the $3,286,000,000 paid out in that year for wages, salaries, interest payments, depreciation charges, entrepreneurial services, contributions and other minor income payments.

The government figures illustrate graphically the relationships that form an immense and structural network linking the output and employment in the textile mill products industry with the output of many other industries. These relationships, the B.L.S. economists point out, may be expected to remain relatively stable and to provide some basis for anticipating future effects of a major change in one segment of the national economy on all the other segments.

On the strength of these figures, which will unquestionably be refined by further study, the government compilation offers the clearest indication to date of the magnitude of the effects of the drastically reduced textile production, sales and employment which have marked the longest consecutive slump since the period between 1928 and 1933 when the mills were hit hardest in their history.

Industry leaders have pointed to the hampering effect of government controls as the principal reason for the present plight of the industry. Although textile prices have been far below O.P.S. ceilings for many months, they say the industry has not been spared from "the devastating uncertainties and business deterrents spawned under price control administration."

In an attempt to reduce industry input-output figures to specifics, the Information Service also studied actual purchase cost figures culled from the books of three representative Southern cotton mills.

Average expenditures of these mills, which manufacture a wide variety of cloths, projected on an industry-wide basis indicated the cotton textile industry (in employment representing about 40 per cent of the entire textile mill products industry) buys, among hundreds of other products, about $31,000,000 worth of packing materials, $16,000,000 of paint, $20,000,000 of paper products, $25,000,000 of starch, $14,000,000 in electrical supplies, $7,000,000 in hardware and $15,000,000 worth of burlap. As to being a customer of the farmer, the cotton textile industry will buy and use about $2,000,000,000 worth of American cotton this year.

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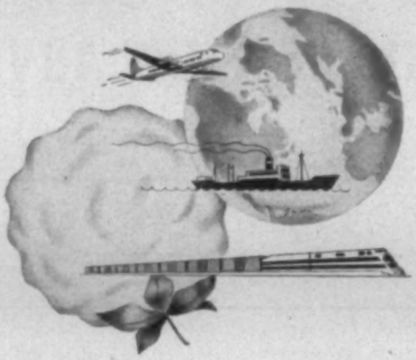

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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

PERSONALS

Fred L. Smyre, Jr., of Gastonia, N. C., president and treasurer of A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Ranlo, N. C., recently accepted appointment as chairman of the steering committee of a Gaston County chapter of United Forces for Education. The appointment of Mr. Smyre as chairman clears the way for a permanent organization of United Forces for Education to be chartered in Gaston County.

John S. Kenrick of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., A. H. Randall of Alabama Mills, Birmingham, Ala., Robert W. Philip of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., and A. Marshall Mosley of Thomaston (Ga.) Mills have been elected to the technical advisory board of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.

Charles K. Everett has been appointed special assistant in the merchandising department of Cluett, Peabody & Co., where he will be in charge of matters pertaining to O.P.S. and N.P.A. governmental controls. Mr. Everett was director of merchandising for the old Cotton-Textile Institute before joining Cluett in January, 1951.

R. E. Henry, for many years a leading textile executive of Greenville, S. C., has been named to serve as chairman of the Greenville County drive in behalf of the American Cancer Society. The drive will be conducted in April.

William S. Johnstone has resigned from his position as sales representative for H. & B. American Machine Co. Mr. Johnstone joined H. & B. 3½ years ago and opened the firm's sales office at Greenville, S. C., in 1950. He will announce his future plans soon.

Joseph E. Hoesl, director of the statistical bureau of the National Federation of Textiles and secretary of the throwsters group in that association, is scheduled to be named secretary of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics. He will replace Alice C. Moore, who has been secretary-treasurer many years, now on a two-year leave of absence, and who is expected to return in an advisory capacity.

William M. Shine has been named assistant director of market development for Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I., and will work out of the New York office of the company. Before joining Arnold, Hoffman in 1950 Mr. Shine was associated with General Aniline & Film Corp.

Robert L. Wentz, vice-president of Botany Mills, Inc., Passaic, N. J., has been given the special assignment of inspecting sites in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama as possible future headquarters of Botany.

William H. Ruffin, president and treasurer of Erwin Mills, Inc., recently was presented the Durham (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce's annual civic service award for his work as president of the National Association of Manufacturers during 1951.

Herman L. Renger recently severed his connections with Albemarle Weaving Co., Charlottesville, Va., where he had been manager since 1939.

Richard Thurmond Chatham, Jr., has been elected to the board of directors of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C. Mr. Chatham, who is the son of Congressman Thurmond Chatham, chairman of the company, is employed with the firm in Elkin.

Stanford F. Brookshire of Engineering Sales Co., Charlotte, N. C., distributors of materials handling equipment, recently was elected to the board of trustees of High Point (N. C.) College. His initial term is for four years and he will work on the buildings and grounds committee.

Saul F. Dribben of Cone Export & Commission Co., Inc., has been re-elected chairman of the board of directors of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Other officers re-elected include W. Ray Bell, president; George M. Miller of Turner Halsey Co., vice-president; Joseph W. Valentine of J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., treasurer; Edwin F. Vandervoort, assistant treasurer, and John L. Severance, secretary. . . . Named to serve with the officers as an executive committee were Robert Amory of Springs Mills, Inc.; Alonzo F. Bonsal of Joshua L. Baily & Co., Inc.; and John C. Hughes of McCampbell & Co., Inc.

L. B. Adams, secretary of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, has been elected a director of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.

Dr. W. K. Gunter, Sr., president and treasurer of Derry-Damask Mills, Inc., Gaffney, S. C., recently accepted appointment to the regional advisory board of the Small Defense Plants Administration.

Richard T. Clark of Lake Success, N. Y., has been appointed sales manager of Monsanto Chemical Co.'s textile chemicals department, Boston, Mass. Mr. Clark's appointment was one of several changes in the Merrimac Division sales organization, all effective March 1. Thomas F. Gogan of Cohasset, Mass., will succeed Mr. Clark as New York branch manager for Merrimac products. Daniel P. Shedd of Waban, Mass., will be transferred from the sales development department to sales representative for southeastern New England and Robert J. Johnson of Andover, Mass., who has been in the division's engineering department will join the technical service section of the sales department.

Chester U. Stevens has joined the research staff of Crown Chemical Corp. Mr. Stevens' previous associations include the Lonsdale Co., National Aniline and Carter's Ink Co.

E. P. Joyce has been elected secretary and assistant treasurer and E. S. Steele has been elected assistant treasurer of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Stockholders of the mill, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution in memoriam to Wilton McLean Holcombe, secretary and assistant treasurer, who died last month.

J. D. Phillips has been promoted from assistant overseer to overseer of weaving at the Monarch Plant of Monarch Mills at Union, S. C. Mr. Phillips succeeds W. C. Lynch who resigned to accept a position with Brighton Mills at Shannon, Ga. . . . Other recent promotions at the Monarch Plant include: L. C. Ellis, overseer of spinning, promoted to assistant superintendent of the Monarch Plant in charge of carding and spinning; and W. D. McBee, second hand of spinning, promoted to overseer to succeed Mr. Ellis.

W. H. Bollin has been elected vice-president and Lawrence G. Reid assistant secretary of Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Bollin has been with the company since 1914 and has most recently been general superintendent of the company's Mayo Mills at Mayodan, N. C. Mr. Reid, with the company since 1938, has worked at the Fries, Va., plant and at the New York sales office as assistant manager.

Dr. Lawton A. Burrows has been named general technical director of the textile fibers department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. He has been manager of the technical division of the explosives department. . . . The company also announced the promotion of Dr. Chiles E. Sparks to director of nylon research and James R. Kelly to planning manager of the manufacturing division for Dacron polyester fiber. . . . Walter W. Grobner, formerly with Botany Mills, has joined the Du Pont textile fibers department where he will work on spun fabrics under Herman Moeller.

Horace Short, for the past four years with Gastonia (N. C.) Brush Co., has joined the sales staff of Smith Textile Apron Co. of Gastonia and will represent the firm in parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

Walter F. Wolfe, manager of the Philadelphia, Pa., plant of Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I., has been elected president of the parent company, its two affiliates and the subsidiary. Mr. Wolfe, a vice-president since 1945, succeeds W. Allen Traver, who was elected chairman of the board. Mr. Traver had been president and general manager since 1945. The new president and general manager has been with the company for 31 years. . . . Two new directors elected to the board of the parent company are Milton E. Davis, former assistant manager of the Philadelphia plant, who succeeds Mr. Wolfe as manager, and Hubert N. Graves, who formerly was on the board of the affiliate and subsidiary companies.

OBITUARIES

Charles E. Barker, organizer of Southern Electric Service Co., Charlotte, N. C., died Feb. 14 at his home in Charlotte. He had been in declining health for a number of years.

Dr. William S. Calcott, 59, former director of the Jackson Experimental Laboratory of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., in Deepwater, N. J., and more recently manager of the Du Pont organic chemicals department, died Feb. 15 at a hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. He made his home in Woodstown, N. J. Dr. Calcott was noted in the industry for having directed experiments leading to improvements in dye manufacturing.

James L. Clark, 42, cotton broker of Greensboro, N. C., died recently after a brief illness. He was associated with his brother, the late R. Heard Clark, in the R. Heard Clark Cotton Co. In 1949 he organized the J. L. Clark Cotton Co. His wife and two sisters survive.

Lincoln Cromwell, 86, who retired Jan. 1 as chairman of the board of William Iselin & Co., Inc., New York, died Feb. 9 after a short illness. Mr. Cromwell joined William Iselin & Co. as a salesman in 1889, became a partner in 1897, and when the company was incorporated in 1932 he became chairman of the board. A graduate of Columbia University, he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was a director of Queens Insurance Co. of America and several other concerns, and a trustee of two banks in New York City. Surviving are his wife, a son, two daughters, a brother and a sister.

W. A. Enloe, Sr., 71, retired textile executive of Chattanooga, Tenn., died recently while on a vacation trip to Clearwater, Fla. Mr. Enloe was for many years associated with the old Union Cotton Mill at Linwood, Ga., and later became president of Lafayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills and Walker County Hosiery Mill. Surviving are his wife, two daughters, a son, two sisters and a brother.

Earl E. Groves, 54, prominent in the textile manufacturing field in Gastonia, N. C., since 1920, died Feb. 13 at his home in Gastonia. He was treasurer of Groves Thread Co. and president of the Gastonia Bonded Warehouse. He was the son of a pioneer textile manufacturer of Gaston County, the late Leban Groves, who built the first Groves plant in 1916. Groves Stadium at Wake Forest (N. C.) College is named in honor of Mr. Groves and his two brothers, Henry and Craig, who did much to support the athletic program at the school. Survivors include his brothers, his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Joseph H. Grut, secretary-treasurer of National Automotive Fibres, Inc., died recently at his home in La Jolla, Calif. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son.

A. G. Peterson, 64, general sales manager of the Eastern division, Corn Products Refining Co., died suddenly Feb. 11. Mr. Peterson joined Corn Products in 1907 as a specialty salesman in the State of Indiana and thereafter was associated exclusively with the sales division of the company. In 1918 he was made manager of the Philadelphia branch office; in 1935, division manager; and in 1939, a vice-president of Corn Products Sales Co.

Dudley B. Setzler, 41, division representative of Dexter Chemical Corp. in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, died in Columbus, Ga., Jan. 12. Known widely to the dyeing and finishing plants in the deep South, Mr. Setzler had been with the Dexter concern for four years and had previously been a textile chemist with numerous companies including American Enka Corp. and Hartford Rayon Co. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and parents and kin now residing in Asheville, N. C.

J. F. Shaffner, superintendent of Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., died Feb. 11. Survivors include a daughter, his mother, a sister and two brothers.

MILL NEWS

SHELBY, N. C. — Plans have been announced for construction of an addition containing approximately 15,000 square feet at Ora Mill Co. The weaving room will be air conditioned and new equipment will be installed in a program designed to make the plant as modern as any in the Dover group of five plants.

HICKORY, N. C. — Hickory Fabrics Co., producer of fine upholstering material, has been purchased by Carolina Fine Fabrics, Inc., of Hickory. Purchase price was not disclosed. The purchase includes the grounds, plant, machinery and equipment.

ROME, GA.—A. D. Julliard, Inc., Feb. 14 announced that it plans to close its Floyd Mills Division here and to offer the plant and equipment for sale. It was stated that the plant would close in several weeks "after present stocks are completed." The plant has been employing between 150 to 175 persons and has been producing corduroy and light duck.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—Employees of the Addison Plant of Kendall Mills were honored recently for having compiled the best safety record in the company's gray cloth group in 1951.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Lancaster Looms, Inc., has been declared bankrupt by the U. S. District Court. The court has denied the concern's petition for reorganization and has referred the case to R. Marion Ross, referee in bankruptcy. The firm operates a knitting plant in Charlotte and a spinning plant at Weldon, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA. — A flash fire Feb. 12 caused considerable damage to three floors of the bleachery department at Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills. The fire, which at first threatened to destroy the building, is believed to have started when an arc created by a blown electric switch touched off chemical fumes.

INDIANOLA, MISS.—The city of Indianola is negotiating for a 20-acre site here for construction of a $700,000 jute processing plant to be operated by Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co. of Boston, Mass. It is reported that the firm will employ about 300 persons in the production of jute bagging and rug backing.

CATEECHEE, S. C.—A new four-story extension to Norris Mill is now under construction. Providing 34,000 square feet of additional space, the building will extend present facilities of the mill and house virtually the same operations. The addition is expected to be completed late this Summer.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A fire Feb. 13 at Dixie Duck Mill resulted in fairly heavy damage to four or five looms and considerable water damage to the weaving department. No estimate was given on total damages caused by the fire.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—The Reidsville throwing plant of Burlington Mills is being converted into a regional warehousing and shipping operation for that organization. In announcing the change in operations, President J. C. Cowan said that the throwing equipment in the local plant is being moved out and junked. "Machinery in the Reidsville plant is old and this fact has had a great deal to do with the difficulty we have experienced in keeping the local throwing operation on an advantageous schedule," Mr. Cowan said. "The equipment, which is not competitive with the more modern equipment in our throwing plants, will be sold as scrap metal and a brand new operation for Reidsville will be started up here as soon as necessary changes can be made at the building." Because of the nature of the new operation the number of employees required will not be as large as previously, and the build-up will be very gradual. In this connection former employees of the throwing unit will be used as far as possible.

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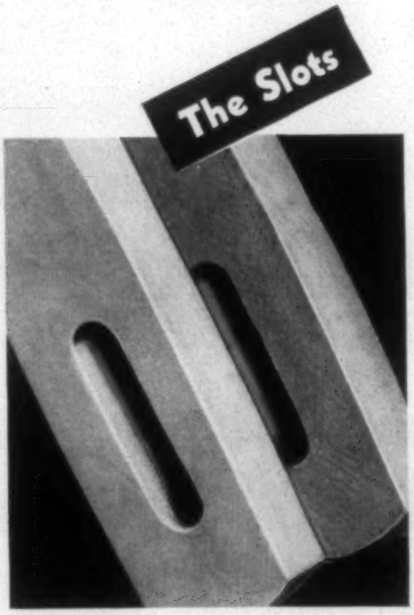

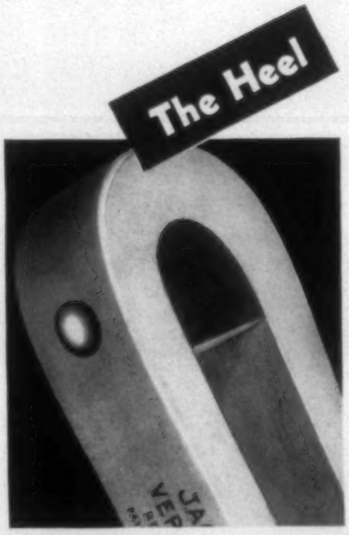

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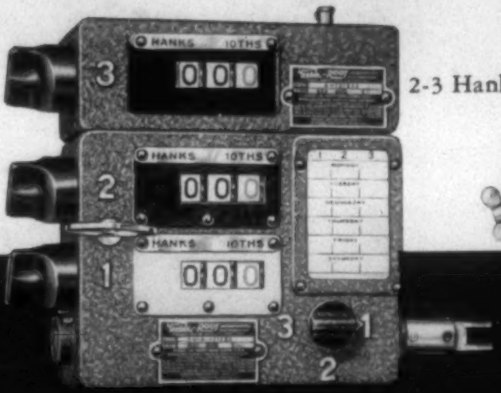
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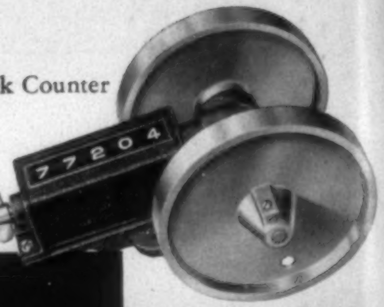
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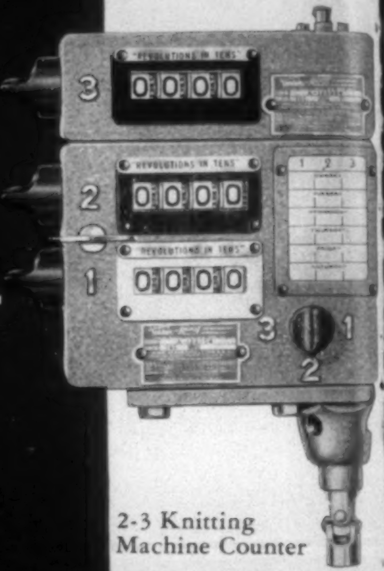
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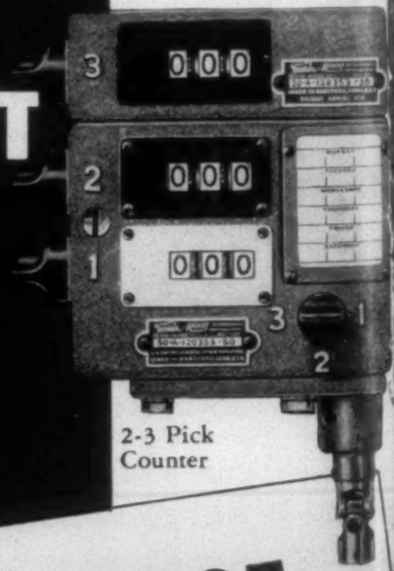
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